

CIRCUIT JUDGE NOT APPOINTED

President to Name No One Before October.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—By this mail or that of the following day on the Sonoma, the territorial authorities will probably receive a warrant for about \$140,000 from the federal government. The Auditor for the Treasury Department has been casting up the account today and Chief W. F. MacLennan, of the division of bookkeeping and warrants, said this afternoon that he expected the money due the Territory in the sum mentioned would reach Honolulu within two weeks.

This is interest due on the bonded debt of Hawaii, which the Federal government assumed at the time of annexation. The interest to the amount of about \$150,000 was paid by the Territorial government, and now the Federal government, under the terms of annexation, has to make reimbursement. Gov. Dole applied to the Interior Department recently for the payment of this sum of \$150,000 and the matter was referred to the Treasury Department, where a decision to settle partially was reached.

Mr. MacLennan, who made a trip to Hawaii last year for the purpose of settling up the bonded indebtedness, which the United States assumed, said today that there remained unsettled of the principal about \$6,000. "When I was in Hawaii," he added, "I closed out all these bonds except about \$3,000. Since that time the remainder of the outstanding bonds have been coming in in dribs and drabs. Of the London loan there remains outstanding only \$100, or about \$500, while on the loan placed in the islands there is still about \$5,000 outstanding. We do not know where these bonds are but as they come in they are paid and cancelled. Because of this small sum outstanding, it was decided not to pay the interest due in full. We understand here that the money may be used towards liquidating some of the Hawaiian fire claims."

NO CIRCUIT JUDGE YET.

Circuit Judge Humphreys' successor will not be appointed before October. That is the information vouchsafed at the Department of Justice. President Roosevelt is keeping informed in a general way of the press of candidates but, unless the unexpected happens, he will not take up the case till after he has completed his tour of several States, including states of the southwest and not until Attorney General Knox has returned from France, where he has gone to inquire into matters pertaining to the purchase of the Panama canal. The outlook now is that Attorney General Knox will not return for six weeks, although he may possibly return a little sooner.

Papers regarding candidates for the judgeship are still coming in at the Department, but as I wrote in my last letter, the strictest secrecy regarding the names is observed there, following the general rule. As Hawaiians, who are often here in Washington, are now all out of town, it is quite impossible to get anything definite about the personality and strength of these candidates, except that the candidate, whom the Hawaiian lawyers have generally endorsed, is regarded as the most probable selection.

President Roosevelt has been holding up practically all important appointments, during his sojourn at Oyster Bay, the only exception being the appointment of a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. For weeks the business of the District of Columbia has been at a partial standstill for the lack of a third commissioner, in place of Commissioner Ross, lately deceased. But to numerous people the President has indicated that he does not intend to take up the task of filling offices until he has had his summer vacation.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

The public prints in this section of the country are almost unanimous in the high praise of the splendid speeches the President has been making throughout New England. The verdict seems to be that no other President has attained to the same high standard in his public utterances since the time when President Harrison journeyed across the country to the Pacific Coast and caused his fellow citizens to marvel at the numerous well worded and patriotic words, which he spoke, always dwelling on some new theme. Within the last week the President has spoken in every one of the New England States and is reported everywhere as having been most enthusiastically received. His speeches have been non-partisan but sounding an exalted note for probity and diligence in the public service.

HAWAIIAN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. A. Taylor said today he had not

SEEK INDEMNITY FROM JAPAN FOR LOSS OF MARCUS ISLAND

After exactly two months' absence the schooner Julia E. Whalen returned to Honolulu yesterday afternoon from Marcus Island, Captain Rosehill and party failing to obtain possession. Sixteen armed Japanese marines from the Japanese warship Kasagi were found on guard on the island, under command of Lieut. Akinote. The party was refused a landing except in small detachments. Mr. Sedgwick of the Bishop Museum and three sailors obtained specimens and samples of the guano and phosphates which average quite high. After remaining on the island six days the little party was ordered off and instructions given to Captain Rosehill to sail away, which he did. A claim for indemnity against the Japanese government will be presented by the Marcus Island Company through the State Department at Washington. Lastly, the Julia E. Whalen will be sold.

THE VOYAGE OF THE WHALEN.

The schooner Julia E. Whalen which sailed from Honolulu on July 10, for Marcus Island arrived there July 30, losing one day in crossing the meridian and making the run of 2800 miles in nineteen days, actual time. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a boat containing Captain Rosehill and Messrs. Bryan and Sedgwick of the Bishop Museum with two sailors effected a landing. They were received by Lieut. Akinote of the Royal Japanese navy and sixteen armed marines drawn up in line at the landing. Captain Rosehill presented to Lieut. Akinote, who could speak English, his license under the seal of the Department of State giving him the right to remove the guano deposits on Marcus and to occupy the island for that purpose. He also presented a document in Japanese obtained in Honolulu stating that he visited the island for the purpose of examining the extent and value of the guano beds and also to collect specimens of flora and fauna for the Bishop Museum, and that no interference would be made with any rights that the government of Japan or the Japanese fishermen on the island might have.

The lieutenant received him courteously and presented in turn a letter from Minister Buck, the American representative at Tokio, which letter Captain Rosehill has mislaid. The substance of the letter was to the effect that Captain Rosehill should precipitate no conflict between the representatives of the Japanese government and the officers and crew of the Whalen, and as far as possible remit all questions of ownership to the island—or his rights therein—for settlement by the State Departments of the two governments. Captain Rosehill was also presented with the following communication from the Japanese Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs:

JAPAN'S OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.
The Minami Torishima,
July 29th, 1902.

Dear Sir,
Toward the middle of this month Mr. Takahira His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister at Washington wired to his government reporting that according to some American papers you were leaving Honolulu on the 11th Inst. in an expedition to Marcus Island to which you had just been granted title by your government.

Immediately on receipt of the above intelligence, the Imperial Government on the one hand telegraphed to their representative at Washington instructing him to inform the United States Government of the legitimate previous acquisition by Japan of the island, and have decided on the other hand to dispatch to the spot a fast cruiser with an official of the Foreign Office on board her, for the protection of their rights and in order to meet you and explain to you an account of our acquisition of the island and also in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding between the Japanese subjects on the island and your crew.

It was under such circumstances and with such ends in view that the "Kasagi" of the Imperial Navy was ordered to this island under the command of Captain Sakamoto and that I was commissioned here on board her.

On the eve of our start, Colonel Buck, the United States Minister to Japan, under instructions of his Government asked Baron Komura, the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the transmission of his dispatch addressed to you through the official he was then sending. I was accordingly instructed to hand you the despatch which I now beg to enclose to you herewith.

The "Kasagi" left the Bay of Tokio on the 23rd Inst. and it was on Sunday last that we arrived at this island.

Upon your arrival which we estimated would soon follow ours, supposing you had left the Hawaiian port on the 11th as reported, I was particularly instructed to see you and explain to you our title to the island based as it does on the following facts:

"The island popularly known as Marcus Island has been, since comparatively early times, not infrequently spoken of among the Japanese sailors of the adjacent regions; and since 1879 the island has been continually and almost regularly visited by Japanese fishing and hunting vessels; and on all such visits, the island was found to be entirely uninhabited and unoccupied. In 1896 these periodical visits were turned out in a permanent occupation, more than twenty of our Ogasawara (Bonin) Islanders having now resolutely settled in the island; and ever since then the island has been in the continuous and undisputed occupation of Japan."

Action Determined on After the Arrival of Schooner Julia E. Whalen.

In view of such continued activity on the part of our enterprising people and of the growing importance of, and considerable dimensions assumed by, our interests in these waters, the Imperial Gov't felt the necessity of taking certain official and formal steps so as to prevent any international complications which long negligence on their part in this respect might possibly give rise to. And in fact such official and formal step was taken in 1898. In the Tokyo Prefectural Ordinance under date of the 24th July of the same year, the island was incorporated in the Ogasawara (Bonin) Group and put under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Prefecture, and official name of the Minami Torishima (South Birds Island) was given to it. Encouraged by this Governmental measure, the Japanese settlers set firmer foot in the soil and the consequence was gradual and steady progress of the colonization and extension of the industry in this Japanese possession beyond seas."

It is now about three days that we have been staying off the island vainly waiting for your arrival. We were finally led to suspect that you might not have left Honolulu on the 11th Inst. as reported. The coal, moreover, beginning to fall short, it was with much reluctance that we decided to return for coaling without being able to meet with you. I accordingly have to recapitulate in this note what I should have personally pointed out to you.

I sincerely hope that you will agree with me in thinking that the facts of the case as above stated would conclusively establish the validity of our title. Should they however fail to secure your adhesion, I need scarcely call your attention to the fact that the matter should be negotiated through the diplomatic channel between the two Governments and that no measure incompatible with our right of prior possession and occupation should be taken in the meantime. I have to ask you for the sake of precaution that you should take necessary steps against your crew resorting to any hostile acts. On this side Captain Sakamoto and myself have not failed to give order both to the inhabitants and the men whom the Captain temporarily leaves on the island that confident upon your sense of justice they should under no circumstance provoke the citizens of a country with which Japan entertains relations of so cordial neighborhood.

Believe me, dear sir,
Yours most sincerely,
K. ISHII,
Secretary to the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

To Captain A. A. Rosehill.
A demand was made upon Lieut. Akinote that he give to Captain Rosehill a translation of the instructions left with him by Captain Sakamoto of the Imperial Japanese ship Kasagi, and a copy of these instructions was accordingly furnished. The instructions read as follows:

"Order to the Second Lieutenant Akinote: Our ship shall return to the naval port Yokosuka for the purpose of coaling. I will remain you here; you shall do your duty fully according to the order which is written after."
(Signed) Captain Sakamoto. Minami Torishima, July 27, Meiji 25.

"1. When Captain Rosehill arrives at this island give him the letters of the American ambassador and of Mr. Ishii. 2. If you see that he will not leave the island after you gave two letters to the Captain, ask him to leave there as soon as he can, but give him your maximum facilities and kindness to him when he ask you to mend the wrecks of his ship. 3. If he ask to land on the island do not permit it, but when he ask you the landing of his crew for the month, permit it five men at a time with some responsible man. 4. I will stay here fifteen seamen under your control."

After some conferences the Japanese Lieutenant, who seemed disposed to be accommodating, agreed to allow Messrs. Bryan and Sedgwick to stop on the island for a short time, but would not permit any of the sailors or officers of the Whalen to remain. The Lieutenant gave them a small wooden house in which to reside. They had their own provisions and were allowed to purchase water from the Japanese fishermen.

Two days later further representations being made the Japanese Lieutenant permitted three of the sailors to land and remain for the purpose of aiding Mr. Sedgwick in the work of examining the guano deposits. The men and Mr. Sedgwick were attended during their subsequent labors by one or more of the guard of marines. The work of drilling and blasting holes through the rock phosphate deposits down to the coral required considerable time. A few holes were sunk in different parts of the island and deposits of crown mold guano averaging about forty per cent, and of rock phosphates averaging something over seventy per cent, were found. They had been engaged in this work about five days and desired to make a camp and land four more men so as to push the work at different points at the same time, when they received from Lieut. Akinote the following communication:

"Minimotorishima, Japan,
August 5, 1902.

"Captain A. Rosehill, Dear sir:
"I do not like to write to you such matters as follows, but I must tell you that from my duty. I permitted two gentlemen to stop on this island for one week—that is tomorrow, and to your crew a week on this island for their health. Now it is the time to please you that you and your crew will not land on this island and two gentlemen will return to your ship, and also you will leave this island as soon as you possible because the people of this island are so ignorant that they are anxious for seeing foreigners and now they do not do their industry."

"Please tell me the date on which you will leave this island. I know a little about English as you know, therefore, there may be some impolite words in this letter. Please excuse me if there are such words."

"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. AKINOTE."

Captain Rosehill upon receipt of this last communication informed Lieut. Akinote that it would take several weeks' time to make a satisfactory exploration of the guano deposits of the island and that no idea of their extent or value could be obtained from the limited amount of work he had been able to do with three men in five days. He asked the lieutenant what he would consider it his right or duty to do in the event that he (Captain Rosehill) would insist upon remaining. The lieutenant shrugged his shoulders, glanced significantly at the sixteen armed marines drawn up in line and indicated that he would be compelled to enforce the orders left with him by the captain of the Japanese warship not to permit the Captain and his party to land or to remain on the island. As there were sixteen men beside the lieutenant and about fifty stalwart Japanese fishermen, Captain Rosehill concluded that his instructions from the company which were to yield to a superior force, required him to depart. So gathering what few samples they had been able to obtain, the Whalen party rejoined their vessel and she sailed for Honolulu stopping one day at Midway Island and making the return trip in twenty-eight days.

The officers of the Marcus Island company, Col. Thomas Fitch and W. C. Peacock, will at once report the circumstances with the papers to the State Department at Washington with a claim against the government of Japan for indemnity, and a demand that the possession of Marcus Island be restored. Captain Rosehill says that the statement of Secretary Ishii that in 1896 the periodical visits of Japanese fishermen there were turned into a permanent occupation, is incorrect, for he last visited the island in 1897 and at that time it was still unoccupied.

Col. Fitch says that the questions presented for diplomatic consideration are not many or complicated. The contention of Col. Fitch is that when Captain Rosehill put up the American flag on the island in 1899 and made formal claim in writing to it on behalf of the United States, built a house and left a member of the crew there with a year's supply of provisions, two rights were created: one a right of sovereignty in the United States which became perfected upon the Secretary of State subsequently filing in the Department of State at Washington copies of the claim of Captain Rosehill made in the name of the United States to the island, and that this right of sovereignty thus vested could not subsequently be divested by any failure or delay on the part of Rosehill.

The other right created by the notice of acquisition of the island was an inchoate right which Rosehill might have lost through neglect and that was a matter between the United States and Rosehill, the United States having subsequently accepted as proof of the notices by exacting of him a bond of \$50,000 and issued him the papers which he carried with him to Marcus Island, fully recognizing his right, and that it cannot honorably fail to protect both the rights of its citizen and its own sovereignty over the island; that if it be possible for a nation to lose territory by non-user of it, and such non-user or abandonment should continue for at least as long a time as would be required by the statute of limitations to create adverse title by possession to real estate, and that at common law is twenty years, there would be much international trouble. If the contention of the Japanese government that it made formal proclamation in 1897 of its acquisition of Marcus Island be sustained, there are hundreds of unoccupied islands in the Aleutian group which have never been occupied by men and it could lose the title to these by Japanese settlement and claim for any Japanese who should choose to occupy them.

The matter will now go to Washington and there being no further use for the Whalen she will be sold.

THE WHALEN'S ARRIVAL.

"Way off on the horizon "Diamond Head Charley" could see two small sails of a little schooner which was growing bigger every moment that he looked at it. As it got closer he recognized the craft, and declared it to be the famous Julia E. Whalen, the schooner which has set two continents talking and two nations making diplomatic bows and scrapes at each other. But it was late in the afternoon when the Whalen got alongside the wharf, after having made a call at Wake Island and finding no Japs there, making her whole voyage from Marcus Island in 24 days.

The little schooner's decks were as clean, bright and well ordered as those of any man-of-war that has ever visited this port. Her whole crew stood on deck. There were no evidences of her having been in any naval battle with the "Little Brown Man's" fleet. There were not even any grape shot holes in her sails. Her owners were the first to board her. Their order was: "Don't have a word to say about anything, boys."

In a few minutes a big crowd had assembled asking for the latest news of "the war."

"Did you have any trouble over there?" asked a mild-mannered little man who stood on the wharf. A moment later he repeated his question. This time it was answered with simply "I don't know."

This encouraged another, who asked: "Did you have a fight?"

The mate of the vessel answered sorrowfully. Again it was: "I don't know."

"Did you push out the Japs?"

"I don't know."

"Did you stay there long?"

"I don't know."

"Say, old man, how old are you?"

"I'll be hanged if I know that either!"

The crowd was commencing to have fun with the sailor who had been instructed to "keep his mouth shut."

Some one asked if war was likely to break between Japan and America. Then the sailor forgot his instructions and became furious. He said:

"Fight—war—what yer giving us? Go chase a wave! Fight a war over Marcus Island business? Why the thing ain't bigger than three wharves like this one. I could walk round it in 10 minutes, and—"

But at this point the sailor remembered Mr. Peacock's instructions and got out of sight by going below.

The hatches of the little craft were battened down tight and secured with iron bar and padlock when she arrived in port. Perhaps these will be opened when Admiral Rosehill orders an inspection of the vessel's guns.

THE PRESS ON MARCUS ISLAND

The Literary Digest says:

What promised to be a thousand-mile boat-race, ending in an armed collision between Americans and Japanese on a little islet in mid-Pacific, and followed by international diplomatic doings, has seemingly been spoiled by the neglect of a Yankee skipper to observe the law. Marcus Island, a bit of rock above water somewhere between Hawaii and Japan, was discovered in 1864, so the newspapers say, by the captain of an American missionary ship, who had no use, however, for uninhabited islands, and who made no landing. In 1889 Captain Andrew A. Rosehill, the skipper mentioned above, sighted the isle, landed, found it rich in guano deposits, nailed the American flag to a coconut tree, and placed his claim in a bottle in the tree. If the captain had only met the requirements of the law by filing a bond of \$50,000 as security for his observance of the guano laws, and had returned within a year, as he intended, he might be master of Marcus Island today. But, to let the Macdon Telegraph go on with the story:

"Captain Rosehill did not file his bond until a few months ago and only now is he hurrying too late to take possession, although the law describes 'occupation' as 'actual, continuous, and useful possession.' At some time during the intervening thirteen years the Japanese took possession and are now said to be working the guano beds. The United States government cannot support the claim of Captain Rosehill under the terms of the existing law, and it is said that the Japanese warship carried a letter from Minister Busch instructing Captain Rosehill by order of the State Department to commit no overt act that might cause international complications. It appears therefore that the unlucky American sailor who delayed too long to secure his prize will have to submit as gracefully as possible and await the decision of a court of arbitration."

Captain Rosehill is described as a man of romantic and adventurous disposition, and is said to figure as the hero of one of Beck's sea stories. Reports from Honolulu have it that the adventurous captain has with him a crew of men like himself, all armed with rifles, and that if the Japanese attempt to dispute his claim there may be trouble. The captain's force consists of nine men and a cook, a taxidermist, and a guano expert from an agricultural station. The Japanese force consists of the inhabitants of the island and the Japanese cruiser Kasagi.

The American newspapers show little concern over the loss of the island. The Boston Transcript says it is "an island we can well spare," and the St. Paul Pioneer Press observes that a guano bed is not worth the life of a single American or Japanese, to say nothing of any strain in the cordial relations that have long existed between this country and its friend, protegee, admirer and practical ally in the Far East."

PELEE'S TERRIBLE ACTIVITY

Volcano Again Destroys Human Lives.

CASTRIES, Island of St. Lucia, British West Indies, Sept. 1.—The British steamer Korona arrived here yesterday evening from Fort de France, island of Martinique. She reports that a terrible eruption of Mont Pelee occurred at 9 o'clock Saturday night and people who arrived at Fort de France from the northern part of the island reported that the village of Morne Rouge, near the district previously devastated, had been entirely destroyed and that Le Carbet, a village on the coast, which was destroyed at the time of the great eruption, had been swept by a tidal wave. About 200 persons lost their lives.

Mont Pelee has been in constant eruption since August 15. There was an enormous fall of ashes from the volcano the night of the 25th. There was a very severe eruption the night of the 28th, when the volcanic rumblings were heard at a great distance. The mountain burned fiercely that night. The night of the 30th there were three separate eruptions.

It is impossible to approach the ruined town of St. Pierre from the sea. The people of the village of Le Carbet, on the coast, are terror-stricken and fleeing to the interior. Hot water is pouring down on Lorraine and Basse Pointe, villages to the northeast of the crater. Horrible detonations were heard, the ground rocked and quaked and articles on tables were thrown to the floor.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, the 30th, the sky was cloudless. Suddenly and without warning one-half of the horizon was obscured by a pitch black cloud of dust. This cloud was the center of most magnificent electric effects, the flashes of light surpassing the most elaborate fireworks. Flames and flashes continued to burst from the cloud until nearly midnight. Columns of flames shot out of the crater of Mont Pelee to explode about the cloud in showers of balls of golden fire, which fell through the darkness in myriads of sparks.

A tidal wave rushed upon Fort de France and the terrified inhabitants fled in large numbers to the interior. The wave was not severe and did but slight damage.

FURTHER DETAILS.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Havas agency has received an undated dispatch from Fort de France announcing that about 1000 persons were killed and several hundred were injured as a result of a violent eruption of Mont Pelee on Saturday, August 30, which destroyed Morne Rouge and Ajoupa Bouillon, two villages near Mont Pelee.

PRAYING FOR SALVATION.

POINT A'PIRE, Guadeloupe, Sept. 2.—The steamship Canada which touched here today from Martinique brings news of the destruction of Morne Rouge, Carbet, Ajoupa Bouillon and Grand Riviere by an eruption of Mont Pelee at 9 o'clock Saturday night. One thousand were killed, according to this report, and so many were injured that it has been necessary to convert Saint Louis, at Fort de France, into a temporary hospital to give them care.

La Soufriere has again given warning that it is in ugly mood, and the result is that a panic is everywhere. All the dwellers in the mountains have left their homes and are herding into the towns.

In several cases starving families have been found in houses which contained food ample for their needs, but which they were too frightened to prepare for themselves. In other houses men and women have been discovered on their knees awaiting that death which they believed to be inevitable. More than one thousand sufferers are now being cared for in Fort de France, and it is believed that few of these can recover.

Much anxiety exists in regard to the cruiser that has not returned from the north side, whether it was sent to give succor to the injured. The eruptions of Mont Pelee are more serious than any that have occurred before, and they still continue.

WIDE ZONE DEVASTATED.

BASSE TERRE, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, Sept. 2.—It has been learned from the gendarmes of the island of Martinique that 1000 persons were killed and 1500 injured during the last eruptions of Mont Pelee. The zone between the river Caploe and the valley of Champ Florie and Fond's Marie Reine has been devastated. Mont Caploe suffered severely and the hills around Basse Pointe were burned.

F. B. McStocker of Olua, Hawaii, arrived in Honolulu last evening from Hawaii in response to a wireless telegram summoning him. He is on the way to San Francisco where his son has been seriously ill. He leaves in the first available

COOPER TELLS OF OUR NEEDS

Many Laws Which Would Help Hawaii.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

It is work and work hard with the members of the Senatorial Commission now, and beginning this morning sessions will be longer and full of meat. The commission has now got its plans rather well under way, and the witnesses who are permitted to appear and give testimony will have their statements well sifted.

The first hearing to be accorded this morning at 9:30 o'clock will be that of L. E. Pinkham, representing the Builders and Traders' Exchange, which presented to the commission a memorial, which will be taken up in its entirety. The Chamber of Commerce will follow, as the commission will avail itself of the proffer of assistance by the officers of the trade organizations of the city. This was announced at a meeting informal in its character which was held at the Hawaiian hotel at noon yesterday. The three Senators were met there by Messrs. W. G. Irwin, C. M. Cooke, W. W. Dimond, W. W. Harris, Cecil Brown, J. B. Atherton, F. A. Schaefer, J. P. Cooke, H. A. Isenberg, F. M. Swamy, and J. G. Spencer. They were introduced to the Senators by William Haywood and spent some time in conversation, proffering their services. The commission promised to avail themselves of the offer.

Yesterday's hearing was one full of importance for during it there was presented by Secretary Cooper a full statement of the needs of the Territory, which will be supplemented by a letter on the various subjects. Governor Dole made a short but pregnant statement, and later in the day A. S. Humphreys argued against the existing order, which drew from the chairman the statement that he hoped that the attorney general would appear and make a statement as to points touched upon. E. S. Boyd also completed his statement.

When the commission opened its session there were in attendance a number of citizens, but the first time was given to Governor Dole. As soon as Chairman Mitchell began he explained the commission was ready to hear the Governor and that official arose.

"I have here a letter which I have written for the information of the Commission," said the Governor. "It is not very long for the principal reason that I did not expect that I would be called upon to take the initiative." He then read the following letter:

Executive Chamber,

Territory of Hawaii,

Honolulu, Sept. 9th, 1902.

The Honorable John H. Mitchell, Chairman, sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands, etc., Honolulu, T. H.:

Sir:—It is with great satisfaction that I have received your letter on behalf of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, commissioned to investigate the general condition of the Islands of Hawaii and the administration of the affairs thereof, inviting me to confer with the committee upon the general question of legislation in the interest of the people and government of the Territory of Hawaii.

I feel that the presence of your committee in these Islands for the purpose of investigating matters relating to this subject cannot fail in the acquisition of information to be laid before Congress, or resulting in important benefits to the Territory.

The subject of the administration of our public lands is one of extreme importance to the inhabitants of this Territory, inasmuch as the present system and policy having developed gradually in accordance with local conditions and the topography of the country, and the public having become accustomed to its methods, radical changes should not be introduced without assured benefits corresponding with the probable expense and disturbance of such innovations.

I shall make it my duty to lay before your committee all possible information that may aid it in reaching a full understanding of this subject in all its bearings.

I would further call your attention to the following matters, the investigation of which would probably be of benefit to the Hawaiian community:

Hawaiian coins now in circulation; the Kohala ditch scheme; payment of the claims awarded by the Fire Claims Commission; insufficiency of the Territorial revenues for carrying on the public business; the necessity of the establishment of a bureau of forestry, to be administered upon scientific principles; the need of a Federal building in Honolulu for the accommodation of the Federal Court, the postoffice and internal revenue officers; the question of the introduction of Chinese laborers for limited periods and for the performance of agricultural labor only, and protection of sea fisheries.

Pardon this very brief statement. Not knowing the methods your committee would adopt in making its investigations, the government of the Territory had refrained from the initiative but holds itself in readiness to respond to the plans of your committee and to aid it in all possible ways.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE.

SECRETARY COOPER'S POINTS.

As the Governor made no oral comments Secretary Cooper was examined next being sworn and presenting his testimony at length and at times illustrating his points by the use of maps and being assisted also by Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell. He began with the statement that the lighthouses of the Territory were here under its control, which was not the case in any other portion of the United States. Senator Foster wanted to know if any member of the Lighthouse Board had visited the islands, and was informed that there had been no such inspection, but

that the Board and the Secretary of the Treasury had approved all of his suggestions and had recommended his appropriations as he had submitted them. The trouble was that there had been no action by Congress upon these recommendations.

The items of lighthouse appropriations as Mr. Cooper set them forth began with that for Makapuu point, to cost \$10,000, which was needed as through the Molokai channel there passes the commerce of this port with the California coast. At Kahului there is needed a light at the cost of \$30,000, as it would have to be on the reef and would be constructed of concrete. On the Puna coast, at Ala point, one would cost \$10,000. For the use of local commerce a light should be placed at Kailua, Hawaii, at a cost of \$5,000. There had been recommended last year, but there is now the need of a light at the entrance to Honolulu harbor, the present light being of small size and so obscured by recent buildings that it is not picked up until the vessels are coming into the harbor. The proposed light will be of a better quality and in a much different building. There was too an estimate for a tender for the lights which would cost \$125,000. The improvements asked would cost about \$50,000, and the maintenance something above \$500 a month. The department had also recommended a revenue cutter at a cost of \$200,000.

Secretary Cooper then took up the dredging of Honolulu harbor and showed by a map just what would be needed as well as what had been done by the Territorial government, at an expense of \$61,028, before the funds ran out. The estimated cost of the dredging was \$200,000. The commission then noted the ownership of the riparian rights and that as the harbor now stands vessels can enter it at night as well as in the day.

Senator Burton wanted to know about Quarantine Island and wanted to see the contract of settlement between the government and the railroad company. Secretary Cooper said he had never had the contract which it turned out was in the possession of the governor. Senator Mitchell introduced the Kailua harbor plan and asked if the Secretary thought the dredging of a channel wise. Cooper said he thought it would be, though he was not informed as to the soundings so as to talk of the cost of such an improvement, but he could say that the bottom in the latter basin was of mud which could be deepened readily. The commission showed some desire to know if this would not give the railroad company great advantage, and asked again if the contract provided who was to dredge the channel.

Taking up Hilo Mr. Cooper suggested the necessity for \$500,000 for a breakwater. He said there should be such an aid to commerce, owing to the open roadstead, and answered Mr. Burton's suggestion that naval officers said everything was safe by telling of an experience with a gale in the harbor when many ships were greatly endangered.

Speaking next of the public building situation he said that the purchase of a site for a building here would amount to \$150,000 and that the government had no lands suitable for such purpose.

The recommendation for Hilo was for a postoffice, to cost \$10,000, and the commission was shown that the custom house could not well be at the same point, owing to the great distance from the water front. There was some discussion on this point which Mr. Burton dismissed with the remark: "Oh, that's largely a matter for the Delegate to Congress."

VIEWSON LABOR.

Secretary Cooper said he had other matters to present, such as the coinage, but was advised to write letters containing them fully, when he mentioned the labor question, and at once the commission wanted information. Mr. Cooper said that this was the most important subject before the commission. He said the need of field labor was great and he thought the best plan was that suggested that there be introduced an amount of unskilled labor for the plantations, men who when they ceased to perform such service should be sent back to their native country. He explained the old system under which there was always deposited with the Treasury department sufficient funds to carry back such laborers to the other side. He traced the growth of agriculture in this country when there was sufficient labor and showed how in 1900 there was a trade of some \$20,000,000 with the mainland on account of the prosperity here. Since the going into effect of American laws he said there had been a shutting off of labor and a consequent increase of price which operated against the industries with the effect that there was a reduction of the profits and at the same time of the trade, which he said was not now more than forty or fifty per cent of what it was formerly.

He showed that there had been a reduction of the unskilled forces of some thing like 8,000 Chinese, who had returned to their native country having accumulated their competence. The Japanese were about holding their own. As to the price for labor Mr. Cooper said the advance was about forty per cent which made the rates here something like thirty per cent higher than in Louisiana. To make it all the worse there was no native field labor here from which the estates could draw.

Asked as to the Porto Ricans he said there had been some 2,000 imported, that at first they had not been a success but that they had acted well upon the other laborers in a moral sense, making them see that there were other sources of supply. He said he would ask for the introduction of Chinese labor to remain such time as they worked on the plantations then they to be returned to their own country.

Governor Dole referred to the rice industry and Mr. Cooper taking this up showed how the advance in the rates of wages for labor had made it almost impossible for the Hawaiian planters to compete with rice grown in Japan. In response to questions by Senator Mitchell Mr. Cooper said that the rates of wages now were from \$16 to \$20 per month on the estates, which must be taken in addition to free houses, schools, water, fuel and medical attention.

Commenting upon the leaving of skilled laborers Mr. Cooper contended that this was due to the fact that there was an arresting of prosperity. He cited the Honolulu Iron Works which formerly employed some 600 men and now had not more than 200 or 300. He said that there had been watering of stock and said that there had been

REPUBLICANS OF FOURTH DISTRICT NAME A TICKET

Representatives Chosen by Large Vote by an Enthusiastic Convention.

REPRESENTATIVES, FOURTH DISTRICT—Jonah Kumalae, William Aylett, Carlos A. Long, A. G. M. Robertson, S. F. Chillingworth, Frank Andrade.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

In a session which was full of enthusiasm, the Fourth District committee of the Republican party, last evening at Castle & Cooke's hall, nominated the ticket for representatives. There was no feeling but that of pure Republicanism and the sentiments expressed by the delegates were those of devotion to the party.

When Chairman Cooke called the convention to order the roll call showed fifty-one members present out of fifty-five in the body. A communication from the Portuguese Political Club was read. The special committee acceded to the conditions imposed by the District committee and presented for nomination the following names: J. M. Camara, M. A. Silva, M. C. Pacheco, A. G. Correa and J. M. Vivas. The committee especially recommended the naming of Camara.

When the letter had been translated Chairman Cooke said that before action was taken the committee should have before it a letter from the Portuguese Republican Club. There was applause and when the resolutions which approved the Republican platform and then asked that Frank Andrade be placed on the ticket were read there was more applause.

James Nott, Jr., moved that the communications be received and placed on file which was adopted, and this cleared the decks for action.

Cap. Nahona Hipa got the floor first and said that before the committee proceeded to vote on candidates he would move that the ticket consist of three Hawaiians and three foreigners. J. H. Craig said that he was opposed to the drawing of race lines, every one present being American citizens. He thought there should be every one.

Nahona Hipa said every one was an American but he considered half-Hawaiians are white people because one of their parents was white. He thought there should be three real Hawaiians. If four or five white candidates were put up there would be much kicking, while if three Hawaiians and three white men were named there would be good feeling on every side. He said he was for harmony.

Nott said that he understood that the Hawaiians had been holding conferences and they had agreed that they

only increased capitalization on account of improvements out of earnings.

Senator Burton called attention to the fact that Mr. Cooper had not mentioned white labor on the plantations and asked if there was no amount of such labor. Mr. Cooper said there were no white men on the plantations as field hands. After some questioning Senator Burton got at the meat of his contention thus:

"With the door closed to cheap labor here and opened to cheap labor in Cuba, with reciprocity there as well, Hawaii would face a serious condition, is that not the case?"

"I think we would," responded Secretary Cooper.

"It would amount to almost a prohibition of your product, would it not?" asked Mr. Burton.

"That is my opinion," was the reply. "I would like to ask Governor Dole, if he agrees with the statement and opinion of Secretary Cooper," then asked Senator Burton.

"I do," emphatically answered Gov. Dole.

There was then some talk of the letters which Secretary Cooper was asked to submit to the commission, when he interrupted to say:

"There is one word on the matter of the Leper which I wish to say now. I believe this matter is one which we should retain entirely in our own control. This is a misfortune to our people with which we have always coped. There is a deep set sentiment connected with these unfortunate and I think we should not ask for Federal aid. We all feel a lively interest in their welfare and they have been well cared for and will always be so protected. Federal control might lead to the coming here of lepers from the mainland and this is a stigma with which we should not be branded."

Committees of the Portuguese residents on Punchbowl, Messrs. Vierra and Durao, and from the Republican Central Committee, consisting of Senators Carter and Crabbe, A. L. C. Atkinson, E. C. Winston and Col. J. H. Fisher, were introduced. When the latter came in and presented their compliments Senator Burton asked to which faction they belonged, laughing, and was told that there was no faction, that all were Republicans. Senator Mitchell spoke up quickly, however, saying: "It does not matter about factions, any Republican committee is good enough for anybody."

DAMON ON COINAGE.

S. M. Damon, who was formerly minister of finance under King Kalakaua and a member of Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet and minister of finance under the Provisional Government and the Republic, was present when the afternoon session was opened. His subject was the silver currency. He said: "In 1886 Mr. Spruehels introduced into the country a million of silver for which he received gold bonds at six per cent. This currency was of the same

intrinsic value as the United States coins and was legal tender for \$10 in any one payment. The amount was too large owing to our population and relations with the United States, which later made it necessary for us to make payments at San Francisco. This was a burden and is so today, as the coin could not be transmitted there for payments. The silver was held back as much as possible under the monarchy and the Republic and much of it retired later. The United States gold was the standard and the silver was always a cloud.

"Since annexation this difficulty has increased for our relations with the mainland are so much closer, for now between crops when there are no sugar drafts obtainable in the natural course the money would be shipped, but this cannot be done. In the banking business our customers deposit silver and when checks are presented and our clerks tender silver the check cannot be paid but in gold. This creates a growing silver reserve. In the First National Bank I know at one time the Bank Examiner refused to consider Hawaiian coin as cash on hand. In our bank once we had \$250,000 and we had to pay plantation agents one-eighth per cent to take it for payments but it came back.

"The Postoffice does a large business, much larger perhaps than in any similar town. Any one wanting to make a remittance goes to the Postoffice and deposits his money and receives an order on the bank office here. Many of these come to the banks and we take them to the Postoffice ask for gold and often have to take Hawaiian silver."

Senator Mitchell: "Does the government of the United States take Hawaiian silver in payment for orders on the mainland?"

Mr. Damon: "I certainly believe so. By an agreement with the Postmaster we take from twenty-five per cent to fifty per cent Hawaiian silver and the rest gold. If we refused to take it from him he might refuse to take it from the customer and might thus create a debasement of the currency."

Senator Mitchell: "How much is now in circulation?"

Mr. Damon: "I think at least one-tenth must have disappeared, say \$850,000 to \$900,000 still in circulation. Take one more example. There is paid into the treasury a considerable amount in licenses, fees and so on. These small amounts aggregate a considerable amount. If there should come about any repudiation it would create a very serious condition for under previous laws it is necessary that the government take it. Finally as we are American territory for all time, the Hawaiian currency keeps out the American currency. The American currency will never stay here in any amount as a subsidiary currency so long as the Hawaiian currency is here. The reason that American gold stays here is that it

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(Continued on Page 7.)

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHER OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

Phone Main 11.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

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Capital, \$250,000.00.

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price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Children's School Shoes

We want to sell every boy and girl in Honolulu a pair of strong, comfortable school shoes. We've got the shoes to do it. A school shoe must be strong, to stand hard wear, and it must fit perfectly, so as not to injure the growing feet. These qualities are combined with low prices at our store.

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Lace, in all sizes from 11 to 5. Sizes 11 to 2, \$2.75. Sizes 2 1/2 to 5, \$3.00

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A good article always does and we find a constantly increasing demand for bottled

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We want you to order a case on trial from the Brewery, Telephone Main 341

TO CALL AT FANNING ISLAND

Oceanic Steamers to Reach Cable Station.

In future the mail steamers of the Oceanic line on their way to this port from Auckland will call at Fanning Island and make a stay there of one hour. The Sierra, which leaves Auckland on September 19th for Honolulu, will be the first steamer to call there.

Some time since Mr. Cuthbert, of the Pacific Cable Board, made a request to Mr. John D. Spreckels that the mail steamers leaving Auckland for Honolulu and San Francisco should call at Fanning Island on their way, either each trip or alternate trips. Mr. Spreckels referred the matter to Messrs. Henderson and Macfarlane, the New Zealand agents for the mail line, requesting them to place the matter before Sir J. G. Ward, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, stating that he was quite agreeable to fall in with the wishes of the Pacific Cable Board if the Postmaster-General gave his approval. This approval was granted and Mr. Spreckels immediately cabled that the Sierra would be the first steamer to call there.

As the British cable will soon be in working order to Fanning Island the Oceanic line will have an opportunity of picking up important news there and bringing it to Honolulu in about three days less time than it now takes for news to come by steamer from the Coast. Fanning Island is about a half seamer Honolulu than San Francisco.

FROZEN MEAT FROM THE SOUTH

The Oceanic Company seems to be making its mail contract with the New Zealand government a solid affair for it is now gaining the hearty goodwill of New Zealanders by opening up a cold storage trade between New Zealand and Australia. The cold storage capacities of the Oceanic steamers permit large quantities of New Zealand meat to find its way across to drought stricken, stock-starved Australia. New Zealand would also like to supply Honolulu with its fresh meat.

The New Zealand Herald speaks of the matter in the following way, after declaring that the inter-colonial steamers are not capable of handling the meat transportation problem:

"The only things which can help us in this way are the magnificent equipped vessels of the Oceanic line, which are so thoroughly up-to-date and can offer refrigerating chambers whenever these are required. Upon this sudden call they are coming to the assistance of our exporters as our coasting steamers have been unable to do. The Ventura took away with her last night no less than a thousand carcasses, thus opening up a trade which would have been declared impossible only a few weeks ago—the placing of New Zealand mutton at advantageous prices upon the Sydney meat market. This shipment should be regularly followed for some considerable time by larger consignments. All available refrigerating space has been engaged for the coming trips of the Ventura's sister ships, and it will be noted that the Sierra will take away 2500 carcasses. Our farmers are thus enabled to cater to the Sydney demand and we may anticipate during the ensuing season an unprecedentedly good market for prime mutton and lamb. Thus we have suddenly and graphically brought home to us one of the many advantages arising from being on the trunk route of a great trans-oceanic service, equipped with huge modern steamers, able to meet every commercial emergency, and making that reliable time which is such an important factor in all business transactions. Thanks to the confidence of Mr. J. D. Spreckels in the future of the Pacific trade our farmers have the use of these vessels to the Sydney market when otherwise no mutton could be regularly shipped. And in the near future we may expect to profit by the opening up of a similar trade with Honolulu and 'Frisco. For Honolulu has to import all its meat, and the American growers can hardly supply their home market. The Sydney demand, in the very nature of things, is a transient one, but the Honolulu and 'Frisco demands, once commenced, will be permanent. Auckland Province may profit most directly by this fine service, but the entire colony must also profit by every extension of our export trade. We may hope that these considerations will influence the feelings of Southern members and call a halt in the utterly unreasonable attempt which some of them are persistently making to drive the Oceanic line from Auckland."

KAUAI HAS TWO CASES OF MURDER

The Fifth Circuit Court term will probably be closed next Saturday according to information received from J. A. Thompson who is attending court at Lihue.

Paul Thon, found guilty by a jury of robbery, was granted a new trial by Judge Hardy. Chong Kong Wai, found guilty of murder in the second degree, was sent to prison for twenty years. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Chong Chow, charged with permitting gambling. Guilherme Belle, charged with larceny was sent to jail for sixty days. Jack was given the same sentence for larceny in the second degree. Inuwal, assault and battery, was fined \$15.

Kuakapu Lili, larceny, was sentenced to six months at hard labor; H. Keale, same charge, three months imprisonment. Kala was also sent up for three months.

The case of Yoshiyama Dengiro, charged with murder in the first degree, has been submitted to the jury.

REPUBLICANS WILL RATIFY THE PARTY NOMINATIONS

Central Committee Completes Its Organization and Prepares for a Great Mass Meeting.

The Republican Central Committee last night perfected its permanent organization and got down to work. The first plan perfected was that for a great ratification meeting Monday night next, when there will be such a program as promises to attract more than enough Republicans to fill the Orpheum.

It was quite a time before a quorum could be obtained and finally sixteen votes were found. Secretary Atkinson reported that the registration committee had secured the services of C. B. Wilson to watch registration and list the voters. He also reported from the campaign literature committee that the speech of Senator Thurston had been translated and that certain other matter sent down by Chairman of the Convention Holstein was being edited.

W. C. Achi suggested that a circular be used instead of a pamphlet, as the Hawaiians would read these before throwing them away whereas a book would be put away and never read. This was contrary to the idea of Mr. Holstein and the committee was granted further time to complete its work.

Coming to the election of officers C. L. Crabbe, nominated by J. W. Jones, was elected by the unanimous vote of the members present. J. H. Fisher was nominated by Keen and elected unanimously and A. L. C. Atkinson nominated by J. F. Cooke was chosen secretary, the same course being followed as to Assistant Secretary J. D. Avery and Treasurer George R. Carter.

Senator Crabbe said he realized the importance of the position. He said he would take hold and be in the office each day and do all in his power to elect every one from the Delegate down to every representative. He said he would bespeak the assistance of every one for without unity there could be no success for the party.

J. W. Jones suggested that now per-

DEATH OF MRS. J. A. CUMMINGS

Mrs. J. A. Cummings died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Kibling. Mrs. Cummings has been in ill health for several years but only recently became seriously ill, the immediate cause of death being heart failure. She was 72 years of age.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kibling on Young street between Artesian and Punahou streets, at 3 o'clock, the Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. The pallbearers will be Prince David Kawanakoa, Prince Jonah Kalaianaoale, Hon. Sam Parker, J. O. Carter, Captain Tripp and Charles Hopkins.

During the afternoon the remains were viewed by Queen Liliuokalani, Prince David and Cupid, and a large number of relatives and friends. Mrs. Cummings, known more familiarly to the natives as Kahalewai, was born in Kona, Hawaii. She was the friend of the members of the various royal families from her girlhood and was beloved by all. The natives loved her and scores of them came to the house yesterday to be near the remains.

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Launching of the Arizona.

The huge freight steamer Arizona of the American-Hawaiian line, is to be launched by the Union Iron Works between September 1st and 15th, and will be the largest oil burner on either coast of the continent. With a capacity of 10,000 or 12,000 tons of freight, the Arizona will be the best of her class ever seen in this port.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ment organization was effected that there be held a mass meeting for ratification on Monday night at the Orpheum theater, finally making a motion to that effect which was carried.

G. H. Carter reported from the executive committee that steps had been taken, the hall secured and some efforts made to secure speakers. The Young Men's Republican Club had promised to take care of the decorations and the ushering of the people to their seats.

Secretary Atkinson moved that a committee be appointed to take charge of the meeting, to secure speakers and do all other work, the motion being amended so that the committee consist of four with the chairman of the Territorial committee, and then passed. The committee was constituted as follows: Messrs. Atkinson, R. N. Boyd, Jones and Winston.

Jones said that one of the nominees for Senator was a member of the Board of Health, and as he would shortly resign he thought a suggestion should be made for his successor and he would propose that a recommendation of the name of Mark F. Robinson be proposed for the vacancy to be thus created.

A. L. C. Atkinson brought up question of quarters. He suggested that the office be further down town. Two offices had been inspected, one in Watney building another in Hawaiian Trust Company's building, on the Fort street front.

J. P. Cooke moved that the rooms in the Hawaiian Trust Company be engaged for the use of the committee. The motion was carried.

Mr. Cooke said that he suggested that the executive committee should meet as soon as possible with the District committees and thus outline the work so that they could get together in their work.

On motion it was decided that the committee should meet each Saturday night during the campaign.

THE SALT LAKE "MONGOLIAN" CASE

The Salt Lake Tribune of August 29 contains the following detailed account of the refusal of the county clerk to issue a marriage license to a Hawaiian to marry a white girl:

Because the Utah statutes forbid a marriage in this State between a white person and a Mongolian, and for the additional reason that a native Hawaiian is classed as a Mongolian by certain local authorities, the course of true love, which has been agitating the hearts of Peter Kaluna and Sarah Evans for several months past, took a very sudden and very awkward turn yesterday.

Mr. Kaluna, be it known, is a full-blooded "Kanaka," as the natives of the Sandwich Islands are called, while Miss Evans is a white girl, said to be only 16 years old, who lives with her parents at Murray. Kaluna has made his home at Murray during the past year, being an employee of one of the smelting companies at that place.

When Mr. Kaluna and Miss Evans met it seems to have been a case of love at first sight. At any rate, they had not known each other long until each felt that without the other the world would be but a barren place. The fact that Kaluna's complexion was very dark—almost as dark as midnight—apparently did not detract from his charms in the eyes of his beloved. They decided to get married, and the girl's parents presumably did not object, as her father accompanied the would-be groom when he applied to County Clerk James yesterday morning for a marriage license.

Mr. James, looking straight into the face of Peter Kaluna, thought he could detect there a legal obstacle which would prevent the issuing of the license. But when Mr. Kaluna declared that he was a pure-blooded Hawaiian the county clerk concluded he had been mistaken for once. However, he had some doubt about the legal status of "Kanakas," in this county, and referred the matter to the county attorney, telling Mr. Kaluna to call again later in the day.

Assistant County Attorney Riter found a case in the Sixth Utah Reports in which the court decided that the people of Hawaii are classed ethnologically with the Malays, and that the latter are one of the branches of the Mongolian race. So it appeared that for matrimonial purposes a Hawaiian in Utah is a Mongol, and the statute says that such person can not legally marry a white woman in this State.

When Peter Kaluna returned to the county clerk's office late yesterday afternoon to learn what disposition had been made of his application for a marriage license, he was accompanied by a lawyer, C. S. Kinney. The latter wanted to argue the case when Mr. James refused to issue the license, but the county clerk would not listen to him.

"The license is refused," said Mr. James, "and your client can either apply for a mandamus or he can take the young lady to a State where the law does not prohibit a marriage between a white person and a Mongolian."

Mr. Kinney seemed to take the county clerk's refusal very much to heart. He declined to say what he would advise his client to do in the circumstances.

Italy is negotiating for the use of wireless telegraphy in her post and telegraph system.

Emperor William of Germany has been received with great enthusiasm during his visit to Posen, Russia.

WILL TRY TOBACCO

The cultivation of Smyrna tobacco will next be attempted by Special Agent Jared Smith of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Smith believes that this grade of tobacco can not only be successfully grown in Hawaii, but also at a considerable profit to the planter. Acting on his belief he has already sent to Smyrna for tobacco seed in large quantities, and the experiment will be made here on an extensive scale as soon as the expected consignment arrives.

Tobacco is at present grown in the islands, but only on a very small scale, and the varieties now under cultivation are of the poorer grades. On Hawaii tobacco is grown for private consumption and but very little is sold anywhere. The internal revenue laws provide for a tax upon all grades of tobacco, but the grower is not included in this tax. He is allowed to sell his product to anyone he wishes without stamping it, but as soon as this purchaser attempts to dispose of the leaf either in cigars or in bulk Uncle Sam steps in with a demand that it be stamped.


Mr. Smith believes that the soil on this island is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, and he has picked out the Smyrna leaf as being most available for the purpose, and also as being the most likely to bring a handsome profit to the grower.

A recent bulletin on the subject issued from the Department of Agriculture says that "tobacco can be grown in nearly all parts of the country, even where wheat and corn can not be economically produced. The plant readily adapts itself to a great range of climatic conditions, will grow on nearly all kinds of soil, and has a comparatively short season of growth. But while it can be so universally grown, the flavor and quality of the leaf are greatly influenced by the conditions of climate and soil. The industry has been very highly specialized, and there is only demand now for tobacco possessing certain qualities adapted to certain specific purposes. A nondescript tobacco is not worth growing and should not be grown, as it lowers the price of really good types of tobacco, to the detriment alike of the grower and the consumer. As climate and soil conditions determine the character of the tobacco, it is important to understand what kinds of tobacco are in demand and what the climatic and soil conditions are which will most easily produce the qualities desired."

"The principal kinds of tobacco grown in this country are the cigar types, for our domestic supply of cigars; the manufacturing types, for smoking and chewing, for our domestic use; the bright yellow tobacco, for cigarettes, smoking, and plug wrappers; White Burley, for smoking and chewing, both for domestic and export trade; and the export types proper, which are not suited to our domestic use, but which are mainly exported to foreign countries to be used both for cigar and manufacturing purposes."

Smyrna tobacco is grown also in Cuba and Florida and tobacco is raised in many of the states, including Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and in many of the southern states. The Sumatra leaf has been lately introduced in Florida, and its cultivation has been very successful. In Florida the tobacco grown from this seed loses much of the bitter taste, which is characteristic of the imported article. Water in the soil plays an important part in the cultivation of tobacco, and as Hawaii is specially favored in this way, it is another reason why tobacco growing here should be a success. In Florida two and three crops are raised in one year, and in Hawaii even better results are obtainable, in the opinion of Jared Smith.

Albert Harris, who has been ill at his home and on Hawaii for the past four months, was out on the streets yesterday for the first time.



MEN, WOMEN, HERE IS HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Sick and Weak People: I can cure you with Electricity, as I have cured thousands of others. I can make the blood circulate in your veins, the nerve tingle with vigorous life and the spirit of energy show itself in every move of your body. I have told you that Electricity is "Life," and now all scientists and doctors are approving my claim. Let me prove it to you; let me show you how my method of applying this great power has revolutionized medical treatment.

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IS A MODEL, A MODERN HOME TREATMENT.

My twenty years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You wear it with comfort at night, and the Electricity infused into your body cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weakness. It restores the life while you sleep, and must cure.

DO YOU SUFFER? If so, don't hesitate, don't waste your time on drugs, which give no strength. Wear this life-giving appliance as I direct and it will cure you. Come and see me today. See what has been done for others. Test it free, get my free advice and follow it. You will find it the road to health.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today, if you can't call. I mail it, sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

OFFICE HOURS— DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 905 Market St. 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1.

NOTE—When you use Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt you are under the care of a physician. Agents or drug stores are never allowed to sell these goods.

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Made to paint buildings with outside and inside has this guarantee in plain letters on every can: "We guarantee that this paint, when properly used, will not crack, flake or chalk off, and will cover more surface, work better, wear longer and permanently look better than other paints, including Pure White Lead and Oil. We hereby agree to forfeit the value of the paint and the cost of applying it, if in any instance, it is not found as above represented."

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We have a large stock of S.-W. P. and live up to the above guarantee. Call for a color card of the best mixed paint made.

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THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

ROOSEVELT NEAR DEATH

Trolley Car Struck and Smashed His Carriage.

PITTSFIELD (Mass.), Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt had a narrow escape from death today while driving from this city to Lenox.

The carriage in which the President was driving was run into by an electric car going at full speed. The vehicle was overturned and all the occupants were thrown out. The President escaped with a few bruises, but Secret Service Agent William Craig was instantly killed and David J. Pratt, driver of the President's carriage, was seriously injured.

Secretary Cortelyou, who was seated opposite the President, was slightly injured. Governor Crane, who sat beside him, escaped without a scratch. The carriage was smashed to pieces and the wheel horse on the side nearest the car was killed. The crew and passengers of the car escaped injury.

When the collision occurred, Driver Pratt and William Craig, the Secret Service officer, were thrown violently forward off the box. Craig went directly across the tracks of the railway and before he made a move the wheels of the car had passed over him crushing his life out. Pratt struck the right rail with such force that he was rendered unconscious and was brushed aside by the horses which plunged forward, dragging behind them their dead wheel-horse which had been killed by the first blow of the car. President Roosevelt and Governor Crane, who occupied the rear seat of the carriage, were both thrown violently forward and into the highway.

The President was on his feet in a flash. He assisted the others to arise and his first words were, "Was anyone hurt?" Learning that Craig was under the car, he said: "Then he must be dead," and then gave his attention to staunching the blood that was flowing from cuts on the neck of Secretary Cortelyou.

The President's lip was cut and blood was flowing freely from the wound. His clothing was much disarranged and he was shaken up. Secretary Cortelyou had a wound in the back of his head from which blood was flowing. The President quickly regained his composure and the three soon after repaired to the residence of Mr. Charles R. Stevens, near the scene of the accident.

Mrs. Ann Dunbar, one of the passengers on the car, and one of the first to reach the President after the accident, is certain that no one told the motorman to hurry.

"I was on the car," said she, "and was as eager as any of the passengers to catch a glimpse of the President. Every one in the car was more or less excited, and we were cheering and talking and in a happy mood. Mr. Dolan, manager of the road, was on the car when it left the park, where the President had been speaking, but thinking everything was all right, he got off at Housatonic street.

"The car was going along at a good speed when suddenly the driver swung his horse across the track right in our way. I felt a crash and there was a jolt to the car before it was brought to a stop. I was the first to reach the side of the President.

"Thank God, you are saved," I said. Then while Governor Crane and some others were turning their attention to the President he said, 'Let me look after myself, I am all right. Help those who are hurt.'

"Then the President noticed the motorman near the car and advanced towards him.

"Who has charge of this car," asked the President.

"I have," replied the motorman.

"Then, shaking his fist in the direction of the man in blue, the President said, 'This is the most damnable outrage I ever knew.' During all this, I stood within a few feet of the President, who soon after turned and went into the Stevens House."

A BREATHING SPELL.

If the Consumptive could only keep from getting worse it would be some encouragement.

Scott's Emulsion at least gives tired nature a breathing spell from the exhausting conflict with disease.

Rich nourishment, strength to repair bodily waste, new life for the lung, these are what Scott's Emulsion brings.

Often it enables nature to gather force enough to throw off the disease altogether.

Scott's Emulsion is valuable at the beginning. Then is when cure is most certain. But in any stage of the disease Scott's Emulsion counteracts the work of destruction and reinforces nature.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

KOHALA WATER SCHEME AILED BEFORE SENATORS

Many Charges Are Made by the Rivals.

After a day of personalities the Senatorial Commission will have a chance to hear of the business possibilities and necessities for the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association will hold the boards today. There will be no interruption of their presentation unless Governor Dole should decide that he wishes to appear and make a statement in regard to the many insinuations and covert charges that have been made against the government, when he will be given time at once.

The matter of the claim of former Queen Liliuokalani has gone over for the time being, as the commission will not be able to get at the matter perhaps for several days. This will be due in great part to the fact that it is expected to take some time to prepare for their inspection the mass of correspondence and the land data which has been demanded by the commission in pursuance of the request set forth by the attorneys who are presenting the claim. The demand, which was forwarded yesterday, sets forth the correspondence as being the letters which passed between the Provisional government and any Washington representative and between the Republic and any agent it had at Washington, up to the time of annexation. From the land office the data refers to the crown lands leases and rents alone.

Incidentally the plans were fixed for the trip of the Commission to Hilo. The plans contemplate the holding of the Claudine for the Commission until 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning next. This will enable the vessel to arrive at Hilo by 3 o'clock the next day. Within a half hour after the Commission arrives there will be a meeting held at which many matters will be presented and the members of the body will work for two or three hours. There will follow a banquet at which opportunity will be given for the local business men to meet the senators, the ladies of the party meanwhile being entertained by a reception at the residence of Philip Peck.

Friday morning there will be the trip to the volcano which will be varied by a run down the Puna line, a visit to the Oloa mill and then the rushing up the mountain. After the arrival at the Volcano House the night will be spent and the trip down into the crater will furnish the excitement for the morning of Saturday. The return will be made to Hilo during the early afternoon and the trip back will be undertaken that evening. The run back will be made by a special trip of the Helene and it is expected to reach here some time Sunday night.

All of yesterday from 9:30 on the morning until after 10 o'clock last night was given up to the consideration of the Hawaii and Kohala water company matters. There was a deal of personality, much of washing of dirty linen and finally a closing of the case by the senators, who thought that they had given over much time and space to a matter which was not of great importance to them, and as Senator Mitchell said more than once, there seemed to be plenty of information on which the commission could base its opinion as to adjudication of the claims of the rivals.

There was a hearty laugh created during the evening when a letter from E. B. McCrosson was read to McCrosson in Washington was read. After taking up some of their business matters McCrosson said that the Gehrs would oppose the Hawaii Ditch bill, and that the strength would come from Illinois senators. But, he remarked, Senator Cullom hardly would have the influence with the present administration that he had with the last. In another place, when he said there would have to be a strengthening of the lines, he remarked that "Sam's" influence would be sufficient to accomplish this.

When the commission met there was for the first time a room and lanai filled with people. Among those who were present were Samuel Parker, Prince David, W. O. Smith, William Haywood, District Attorney Breckons, Delegate Wilcox and all those interested in the schemes.

As soon as the committee had been formally called to order former Senator Thurston began his presentation of the preliminaries. He said:

"My clients, represented by Arthur C. Gehr who can name his associates, from the very beginning have not desired to enter into any controversy before Congress as to the parties best entitled to such a franchise for construction of the ditch, believing that ample authority is vested in the territorial officials as in all similar matters. The matter started when Mr. Gehr being in the islands arranged for funds and spent several thousand dollars in preliminary surveys of the rainfall and water that could be secured and applied to lands needing irrigation.

"Some time later, other interests thought an opportunity for competition occurred and a controversy before the territorial officers arose with the result that an agreement was reached that Mr. Gehr's proposition was to be the only one submitted to the Territorial board. While this proposition was pending and the Territorial officers were after amending the terms about to act, a communication came from the Secretary of the Interior citing that the Territory had no right to grant such a franchise.

A mutual agreement was secured by a parties to apply to Washington for a reconsideration and there Mr. Gehr was retaining me to act for him in the Interior Department, believing that his arrangement still held that could he secure a grant of power to the Territorial officials, he would go ahead and build the ditch.

"On presentation of my petition I secured a reference to the Assistant At-

torney General of the Interior Department. An able opinion was rendered reversing the former decision. A comparison will I think convince the committee that the second decision is the applicable.

"In the meantime the other parties introduced their bills in both houses and we took the objections as your committee is aware. Evidence in Washington before your committee was greatly heinous and we have therefore considered it good for a hearing to be held here.

"It was openly charged to your committee that the other parties were unwilling to accept conditions, that the Governor and his council were so prejudiced that a fair hearing was impossible. We believe that the committee will find this to be incorrect, that the executive officers have never committed themselves, acted otherwise than in the endeavor to secure the best terms for the Territory and stand ready to give a fair and patient hearing to all competitors actuated by desire to serve the public welfare.

"We do not ask for determination of the relative claims. We do say that the law should be a general law applicable to all that people of the Territory should be able to determine for themselves the more favorable proposition.

"We do not object to the Interior or other departments passing on this if Congress will, but we claim that special legislation through Congress is against the will of the general government; passed by members of both houses far from the scene of action as opposed to officials on the ground.

"My clients have acted in good faith on the understanding of mutual terms and have never attempted to depart from the agreement and are prepared today to carry out this agreement by asking from the Territorial council a grant as formerly agreed upon. They are further prepared with \$25,000 to invest in the thorough survey of the plan of operation.

"They will stand by the fairness of their proposition. The field is open. The executive council are anxious for all parties to submit their proposals. I do not believe this committee should proceed to try out any petty details and troubles therefore. All testimony should be based on the desire of the people to have these matters passed through Congress, far from their homes, or in their own Territory by their own authorities familiar with the details. So many statements were placed on your official record as to the likely action of local officials that we ask for this investigation."

"Are the parties willing on both sides," said Senator Thurston, "that the amendment now before our committee shall be constructed into such a law for the Territory the same as in the United States?"

"In regard to public lands and water rights a somewhat modified code would have to be enacted, as in such prescribed ground the islands one ditch would practically take the water rights for an entire district. We are willing to take our chances on any law that the committee will enact but I submit that circumstances here differ from the mainland. The area for irrigation plants is circumscribed. A general law might I fear set many parties at work on the same ground that might lead to serious results."

When Senator Thurston had finished Arthur C. Gehr was sworn and began by talking of an agreement with Col. Parker and his associates for the division of the business of the water companies, there being an alleged ultimate union of the combinations. He told of the meeting between the Gehrs and Col. Jones with Col. Parker and Mr. McCannan at the Bungalow and of further meetings, at one of which McCannan said to Gehr that his party could best tell what the matter was worth, as they had made a careful survey. Later at a meeting at the office of Kinney, Ballou & McCannan an agreement was reached where it was decided that the Gehr company should have fifty-one per cent of the stock and the privilege of subscribing for fifty-five per cent of the stock or bonds in the future. According to Mr. Gehr the parties worked in harmony after that, Parker's application was withdrawn by Ballou, as there was a combination of interests, and there seemed no cloud. Mr. Gehr said:

"On September 15, all terms of the license were agreed upon and the governor approving it as a good thing for the Territory, it was about to be issued. One or two gentlemen started discussion and at the next council meeting opposed the license and asked for restrictions, fearing that their rights had not been protected. We agreed with these to refrain from becoming the owners of lands over which our ditch should run. The opposition was against Colonel Parker as well as myself. He was present and urged and insisted that the license be given to Colonel Jones. I shall if necessary call witnesses. It has been denied that there was any agreement. One was signed by our party and Mr. Ballou on September 7, 1901. Mr. Ballou was to get Colonel Parker's signature. The latter left for the states leaving his proxy with Mr. Wundenberg. He was willing to sign if the terms were as agreed upon; that he had in error secured an option from Mr. and Mrs. Booth and wished the matter of the option properly represented in the agreement the option being adverse to his interests, being only an option for the term of one year or sixty days' notice from Mr. and Mrs. Booth. This statement was made to me."

Mr. Gehr then said that the matter was dropped after the Ryan opinion was received and that at that time Wundenberg was working for the application of Jones. Gehr went on to say that after they had agreed on the many restrictions which had been imposed by the Government there was then action at Washington by McCrosson, to have the Congress pass a law giving to the Hawaii Ditch Company the rights asked, without any restrictions. This he said did not show clean hands and he asked that the commission look into this. He referred to the allegedly false statements of McCrosson before Congressional committees, and then continued:

"Statements were made reflecting on our attitude with Territorial officials. Mr. McCrosson made a statement to the effect that we had improperly influenced the government officials. I challenge Mr. McCrosson, who withdrew the name of Governor Dole, but not the others. Repeatedly similar insinuations were charged.

"Delegate Wilcox before the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico charged Governor Dole with vacillation and that if the name of Colonel Jones, one of his political managers, was substituted for that of the head of the Hawaii Ditch Company all opposition would be withdrawn with that of the Bishop Estate.

"It was charged that E. S. Boyd was tied up with us, that Colonel Jones was holding five government positions under salary.

"I ask you gentlemen, now you have the opportunity, to prove or disprove these charges. I make no apologies for Governor Dole or the others, but if these charges are not proven, I submit that they have no right to come into Congress and ask for these entire rights and that your court should find that the opposing parties have not come before you with clean hands."

Mr. Gehr answered some of McCrosson's statements before the Congressional committee saying that he thought it would be found that Col. Parker was not rich enough to build the ditch himself; that he was never connected with the railroad matter; that the Hawaii Ditch Company controlled all the rights of way and that there had never been attempts to influence the government.

Gehr closed by asking that the commission interrogate the Governor and Land Commissioner Boyd, to show that there was no collusion.

When the commission resumed hearings after the noon adjournment, E. B. McCrosson was the first point brought out was as to the connection of Mr. Gehr with the Hilo-Kohala railroad. He denied that he had any connection with the railroad except as he visited certain cities last winter. He said he was a graduate of engineers from Chicago, cut 150 miles of trails and surveyed the mountains. As to Col. Jones' connection with the scheme, he said he had associated the colonel with the plan because of his influence. When he was making the surveys he did not know of anyone interested in the water scheme.

McCannan said he was not interested in the plan, but that he had been asked by Col. Parker to plan about the time of the filing of the first application for the license.

Taking up the agreement of coalition Mr. Gehr brought out the fact that the delay in signing the agreement was because of the desire of the Jones party to not be held by the Booth option. Preliminary drafts of the agreement between the parties were shown and being admitted by Gehr to be of the same verbiage were offered in evidence.

Upon questions by Senator Mitchell McCannan said he wanted to prove that there never was any agreement—only an abortive attempt to reach such an understanding. Gehr would not positively identify any of the preliminary drafts as such, confining himself to statements that they were similar. Some drafts he said were drawn by Col. Jones assisted by persons interested. Gehr said that McCannan, after returning from Kauai, had said he assented to the agreement although he would have preferred it differently. After the Ryan letter, McCannan and Wundenberg refused to sign.

As to the inducements held out by the Gehrs to the Parker interest, Gehr said the surveys were the only consideration offered. McCannan asked, however, if Jones did not state that a coalition was offered as an inducement for the privilege of having the water rights made to have him admit that the sense of the words used was a delivery of the goods and the real basis of agreement. Gehr denied categorically that an assurance was given that the privilege would not be auctioned.

TALK OF OFFICIALS.

McCannan had Gehr prove that McCannan had asked Jones if a certain official was interested in the concern, and Mr. Gehr said that at the time the question was presented and assurances given that no official was connected with the plan. He said also that the reference was to the Commissioner of Public Lands or the Commissioner of Public Works.

Gehr said that he first heard that Parker was going to break the agreement while he was at Chicago about November. McCannan then led up to a conversation between McCrosson and Gehr in Washington, and said that meeting was for the purpose of keeping the agreement. Gehr denied that he stated that the basis of a new agreement should be the Parker agreement.

McCannan tried to make it appear that Ballou's statement before council was made simply to facilitate consideration of a license, but Gehr said Ballou had made the withdrawal of the Parker application as the negotiations for coalition were far advanced. He said also that the Booth option alone prevented agreement, which was to be transferred to the combination.

As to the Booth option, Gehr said that Booth had had some talk with Col. Jones looking to giving the option to the Gehr company. As to the statement of E. S. Boyd at Washington, McCannan asked if Senator Thurston did not prepare it and both Thurston and Boyd denied this. Gehr said that the information given away was when the maps were shown at the council meeting and afterwards at the office of the attorneys. He had, he said, evidence of the work of a party of seven engineers, at the head of which was Nelson A. Sager of Chicago, an engineer recommended by high authority.

Gehr said that at a meeting at the Bungalow Col. Parker said there should be no fight and terms were considered. McCannan then said Gehr should make the statement of values as he had been in the mountains he knew more about the values than they of the Parker side. There was a colloquy over the work to be done and Gehr maintained that his work so far was valuable but would not admit that he had no other assets.

E. S. Boyd was called to the stand by McCannan and said he had some correspondence, but the original applica-

tion of Parker and a letter attached thereto were in their hands. At a meeting at the Bungalow he said he wanted to turn together. Before the meeting was held to answer McCannan, Col. Parker said he understood from Jones that it was not to be a fight.

He was asked for a series of letters from the day Jones was in the islands. But Hawes was missing and there could not be found. Gehr's letter opposing the legislation and criticizing the bill now in Congress was then offered, as was a letter signed by Secretary Hitchcock transmitting Vandeventer's opinion.

A letter dated Oct. 1, 1901, from Kinney, Ballou and McCannan, addressed to Col. Parker, was then read. This letter recited the facts of the condition attempts and the fact that Parker's application was removed and that the negotiations were off, and there was no prospective agreement. McCannan said that he thought there was no answer.

BOY WANTED RESTRICTIONS.

Boyd said he saw the original license which met the approval of the governor's council prior to May 7, 1901, but he later changed it when he was made commissioner. His objections to the first license were that the two ditches seemed out of place, but none to its form, but there were restrictions added later. He said the government is opposed to the passage of the bill now under consideration by Congress. His objections were principally those set forth in his statement to the committee.

Boyd said that under the opinion of the Deputy Attorney General the government had the right to issue licenses. He said the recommendation that Congress pass laws giving the Territory the right to grant licenses was not the position now as to the decision of the Interior Department this was unnecessary.

He said the government was very anxious to have the ditch built with proper restrictions. He said the government would oppose special legislation even with every safeguard. He said the attitude of the government was that if there should be any legislation it should be general and not special. Boyd said he knew that Gov. Dole had agreed with McCannan not to oppose the bill, with restrictions, but the changed conditions acted to change his opinion.

Asked that he stated that if there was a consolidation of interests he would not put up the license at auction. As to the meeting he said McCrosson was called into it to clear the air and thus stop the throwing of insinuations against the government. Asked as to other lesser he said the Hawaiian Commission was made by another government which was not responsible to anyone. To Senator Mitchell he said he thought Gov. Dole heard of the Ryan reversal while at San Francisco.

On cross-examination Boyd replied to the questions of Senator Thurston that since the organization of the Territory one license for diverting water was issued to bring water for cattle from a high level to a lower one.

Senator Thurston: "Have you been interested in any water scheme?"

Boyd: "I have not."

Thurston: "Have you had or have you now any intention to act except as the public good?"

Boyd: "No. The intention of the government is to act only for the good of the people."

Thurston: "Your contention is that Congress should not grant special licenses, but permit the local government to act?"

Boyd: "I do."

Thurston: "You think that if Deputy Attorney General Vandeventer's opinion holds the Territory has ample rights in the premises?"

Boyd: "I think the Territorial right is now in existence."

Boyd said further that there was no understanding that Col. Jones was to have the license and that no action would be taken until Congress acted. He said he and the governor had decided that if this came up again they would favor public competition.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FAITHFULNESS.

"The Territorial government, from Governor Dole down to the lowest official, has never taken any position other than for public good, and despite reflections we are ready to be investigated and prove our position. Neither faction has offered any inducement for action," said Mr. Boyd. "The position of the government is that when the matter was dropped it was the understanding that the two parties had combined. After the Ryan decision the entire affair was dropped and it so stands today. There is no chance that favoritism will be shown to one party or the other if the matter is left under existing law."

McCannan asked if the government's action should seem to prevent the investment of capital if he would waive his objection to the bill, and Boyd said that he would not answer the question, but said he would not favor any special legislation, but would favor general legislation if it was necessary.

Senator Thurston asked if Mr. Boyd thought it right that the executive here should have the right to say where a railroad line should be built, and when he answered yes, Thurston went on to say that this was unprecedented and that no other Territory had it, and he enjoyed himself for a time discussing the differences between railroad and ditch lines.

Secretary Hawes entered with his letter books and after several letters could not be found he did turn up a letter from Parker's attorneys transmitting a draft of a contract, the contract was dated Oct. 1, 1901, and of Sept. 30, 1901, the latter asking that nothing be done until the firm was notified and the answer acknowledging receipt of the letter and stating that no action would be taken without notification. Letters contained in the printed reports leading up to the stopping of proceedings were read and much time consumed. Mr. Hawes was then dismissed.

C. W. Booth said he was the owner of Laupahoehoe lands which run from the sea four miles and join Puukapu. There are three or four gulches which carry large bodies of water into the sea. This land has large quantities of water, now controlled under agreement by Col. Parker, who has the right to control the water.

Land Commissioner Boyd asked if Mr. Booth knew that Puukapu was public land, leased to Col. Parker while he had never had the water measured he thought there was 100,000,000 gallons a day. Booth volunteered the statement that the plan seemed to be the conveyance of Parker's water and that no one else could be interested.

Col. Samuel Parker said that he was led to consider union with the Gehrs interests because he thought they had the inside of him and he wanted to see what he could get out of them. He said the Bungalow and met the Gehrs and Jones where inducements were held out. He said he approached the Gehrs be-

cause he had heard the chances of getting water were in their hands. At a meeting at the Bungalow he said he wanted to turn together. Before the meeting was held to answer McCannan, Col. Parker said he understood from Jones that it was not to be a fight.

Col. Parker said he did not sign the agreement but let his power of attorney with Fred Wundenberg.

A. C. Gehr asked Col. Parker if he had told any of the other side that Wundenberg had advised him not to sign, but Parker could not say. Col. Parker said that he did not say that he would sign the paper as soon as Ballou had signed it, nor would he say that he agreed to sign it if it contained the points raised by agreement.

As to the Saturday night meeting at McCannan's office Col. Parker said he was not certain, but he said the whole idea of himself and Ballou was to go in with the Gehrs to get advantage of an inside pull they seemed to have. He said he declared everything off to Wundenberg. He said he knew afterwards that Wundenberg and his attorneys were before the council asking for the issuance of the franchise to Jones, up to the receipt of the Ryan letter.

There was much talk at the McCannan interview he said, but he said everything was preliminary and nothing was accepted, as he wanted to see everything and have talk with attorney.

He said he was at the executive council meeting and Ballou probably then withdrew the application, but he wanted the records examined. Then the colonel said that it was the governor who said first if the opposing interests got together there need be no action. Col. Parker said he received a letter from Gehr at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, and tore it up without reading it.

Upon cross-examination, to Senator Thurston Col. Parker said an agreement was in existence between himself, McCrosson, Ballou and McCannan, and he didn't know where it was. There was some talk over this but the commission adjourned for dinner in its midst.

NIGHT SESSION AT HOTEL.

The night session was held on the lawn of the hotel, and the way the work was done was enough to give the commission an idea of how strong local feeling may run. It was demonstrated that Senator Burton has a strong feeling as to the powers of the executive here, and every occasion furnished him a chance to show how he felt on this subject. Senator Thurston suggested, near the close that Governor Dole be summoned to appear and refute certain charges made, and seemed surprised when Mr. McCannan read a letter in which he demanded the governor personally.

After some preliminary skirmishing Col. Jones was put on the stand and told of the meeting at the Bungalow, insisting that he had no inducement except as it furnished in the work done by the men associated with him. He said Mr. McCannan asked if Mr. Boyd was not interested in the company and he emphatically said he was not. He denied also that he gave any assurances that the franchise would be granted if there was a settlement of the matter.

Col. Parker created a mild sensation by suggesting that Col. Jones had gone to Mr. Irwin and said he had something good and that some capital would be needed to work it. Col. Jones explained that it was another matter which he wanted Mr. Irwin to attend to, that he had no plans for a settlement of the matter.

Col. Parker created a mild sensation by suggesting that Col. Jones had gone to Mr. Irwin and said he had something good and that some capital would be needed to work it. Col. Jones explained that it was another matter which he wanted Mr. Irwin to attend to, that he had no plans for a settlement of the matter.

F. Wundenberg said he had refused to sign the agreement or to give his belief that it was void, and created a laugh by asking what was the governor's council.

MCCROSSON TALKS BACK.

J. T. McCrosson, who has worked up the ditch scheme, was next called and he told his story as he wished. He went over the bringing in of the second application for a license, which came after the license for Col. Parker's plan had been agreed upon, framed as it was on the plans of the council.

He asked a change in the attitude of the council as soon as the new application came in, and the members then wanted to see into the matter more closely.

While the council was considering the question a letter came to Acting Governor Cooper, and it proving to be one from the Interior Department stating that in the absence of any authority the Territory should defer action until Congress had acted, the governor suggested that all consideration cease. At once he went on to Washington to try and induce the department to change its mind, and failed for the previous opinion was reaffirmed. He said he still argued for reversal, believing that there would be a chance for the local government to carry out what was the proper course, which was to give the right to those to whom it belonged.

Upon his return he went to Kohala and got the planters to sign a petition to Congress to pass the bill, and had a mass meeting held which passed resolutions to the same effect. As well the signatures of land owners were secured. He then traced the course of the bills introduced and saying that Mr. Gehr had threatened to call him to account for certain language he would repeat it. He said: "I said to Senator Thurston (that knowing him for an honorable man, I was surprised that he would take up the case of a client who was only an ordinary blackmailer, whose only stock in trade was the power he gained through the influence of certain government officials in Hawaii.)" He said that Gehr was only an obstructionist, that he could not have thought there was a valid agreement that he would not have sought to defeat the ends of the bill. Since his return he said he had visited Kohala and the planters had again given him their endorsement.

When asked by Senator Foster why the Kohala people preferred the Hawaii Ditch Company to the Gehr people, McCrosson said probably because they had good sense. He then took up a map and showed the location of the public and private lands, and the location of the Puukapu watershed. In this connection too E. S. Boyd showed, that there were private lands, public lands and some portions of the highlands between, that could be reversed. He also said that much of the water of the Puukapu lands flowed into S. Kohala and that the government was opposed

(Continued on page 8.)

INSURANCE

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
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Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1854.
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THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESS-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 29, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share
has been called to be due and payable
August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
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share has been called to be due and
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Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the date
they are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
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such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
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(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
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It is WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
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It is a real cure for all the above.
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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
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times the quantity, it is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHAM-
BERLAIN AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR
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TRADE MARK—BLOOD MIXTURE.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they
get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unscrupulous vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

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AGENTS FOR
The Waialeale Plantation Company,
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The Kohala Sugar Company,
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company,
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Cincinnati,
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company,
London.

TOURIST
TRAFFIC

**Railroad Director
Tells How to
Get Them.**

S. S. Dennis, a director of the Penn-
sylvania railroad, one of the most mod-
ern railways in the world, passed
through this city on the Korea on a
round the world trip with his family.
Mr. Dennis has had a long experience
in railway management and has had a
great deal to do with the handling of
tourists. He makes a number of very
interesting observations regarding the
handling of tourists for Hawaii.

"I have made some fine little junket-
ing trips around Honolulu during our
stay here," Mr. Davis said yesterday.
"and I think it is about the most
charming little place I ever visited. If
your city is a sample of the life and
scenery that can be seen in the other
islands of the Hawaiian group I see
no reason why in years to come the
place should not be flooded with tour-
ists. I do not know what arrange-
ments you have at present for encour-
aging tourist travel but from the little
we hear in the East you cannot be do-
ing anything very up-to-date in that
direction."

"The time has passed when tourists
spent their own time looking up the
out of the way corners of the globe.
Nowadays they want others to find and
lead them. In order for a place to have
many tourists now it must have some
powerful connection which leads people
to it. I mean railways, steamship lines
and so forth that have combination ar-
rangements to send large parties of
tourists out at certain seasons of the
year on special excursions. Take the
Pennsylvania railroad for instance. It
like all other Eastern roads, has a
special department for tourists. We
are constantly in need of new places to
which tourists can be taken because of
the novelty of them. Hawaii is such a
place, at least as far as people on the
Atlantic coast are concerned. Very few
of the people who make annual winter
trips from the Atlantic coast to Europe,
the Riviera, Madeira, or Spain know
of the attractions of the islands which
you justly call the 'Paradise of the
Pacific.' To tell the truth I did not
know much about their attractions be-
fore but I know something about them
now which interests me a great deal."

"But I think the solution of your
tourist problem lies with the big Eastern
railroads. Those powerful com-
panies are diverting the tourists of the
Eastern States from trips to Europe
and are now sending them speeding
over the continent to the westward on
special trains. The Pennsylvania is
sending out many special through
trains which go over other lines be-
sides our own to Yellowstone National
Park, the Grand Canyon of the Colo-
rado, and to California. Most of these
people would be better satisfied if they
could add a sea trip to their trans-
continental journeys and I do not see
any reason why traffic arrangements
could not be made by the Eastern rail-
ways with the steamship companies to
take these tourists from us in San
Francisco and send them along to Ha-
waii for a couple of weeks' stay. The
matter is feasible and all it wants now
is for the Hawaiian business people to
interest themselves in the question suf-
ficiently to arrange with the Eastern
railways. If the railways bring the
steamships business you can believe
that the latter will not try to discour-
age the trade. A smart man from Ha-
waii by presenting this matter direct
to the general passenger agents of the
Eastern lines might be able to accom-
plish a great deal for the islands. My
opinion of the matter is that the Eastern
railways will be your salvation as far
as tourists are concerned."

HILO WATERWORKS
MUCH IMPROVED

The improvements so far made in the
Hilo water works have resulted in a
much better supply of water for all
parts of the city, before reached by
the mains. It is expected by the end
of the week that the mains will be so
far completed as to allow of the Waik-
oae district being supplied with wa-
ter. It will be a short time also be-
fore the pipes are laid to the Villa
Franca district and the residents of
Hilo are already getting water where
they were never able to before, under
the old system. Hilo with the new
system will have perfect fire protection.
The plans for the receiving reservoir
have been completed and bids will be
called for within a short time for the
construction of this basin.

LAHAINA WATER WORKS.
Word has been received by the De-
partment of Public Works that the new
water works and system at Lahaina
will be completed and water turned on
by October 15th.

Wilcox's Star Waning

If indications are correct, the politi-
cal star of Bob Wilcox has set on Maui,
never to rise again. The Home Rulers
are beginning to think and reason for
themselves, and this of course will see
the finish of Bob. Some of the promi-
nent Home Rulers are beginning to open-
ly complain at being bundled about by
Wilcox, first into the Republican and
then into the Democratic camp, at the
whim of Wilcox. The action of Prince
Cupid in refusing to be made a tool of
by Wilcox is beginning to be under-
stood by the Hawaiians on Maui, and
the more they think about it, the clearer
they see where their true interests
lie, and from all present appearances,
there is now beginning to be a land-
slide from Wilcox's idea of home rule
to Cupid's idea of independent, intel-
ligent and untrammeled Hawaiian sur-
frage.—Maui News.

SUGAR IS
GOING UP

**Each Recent Mail
Brought Word
of Advance.**

Brewer & Co.'s advices by the Gaelic
were that sugar has advanced one-
thirty-second of a cent. Advices by the
Sonoma show another increase of the
same amount. Beets are also up and
the market is strong. The basis at
last accounts was 7-16.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Williams,
Dimond & Co.'s sugar letter reads:

Sugar: No changes have since oc-
curred in the local market or for ex-
port, prices established March 5th still
being in force.

Basis: August 1st, cost and freight
sale 500 tons at 3.38c; 2nd to 5th, no
sales; 6th, cost and freight sale 500
tons at 3.38c; and on same date cost
and freight sale 500 tons at 3.40c; 7th,
cost and freight sale 1000 tons at 3.40c;
8th to 14th, no sales; 15th, cost and
freight sale 1000 tons at 3.40c; 16th to
25th, no sales; 26th, spot sale 500 tons
at 3.40c; 27th, no sales; 28th and Sept.
1st, holidays; 2nd, spot sale 400 tons at
3.40c; 3rd, establishing basis for 30 day
centrifugals in New York on that date
3.40c; San Francisco 3.38c.

Since our last report the market for
raws has ruled quiet and steady, while
the situation generally appears to call
for little comment. Throughout the
earlier portion of the period under con-
sideration particularly, it is to be
noted that while holders on the one
hand were disposed to differ sparingly
at prices above buyers' views, the latter
evinced indifference in the face of a
discouraging demand for refined, the
resultant effect being shown in the
paucity of transactions. Conditions
have latterly undergone an improve-
ment however, coincident with the re-
sumption of a heavy demand for refined,
stimulated in a measure, no doubt, by
the fact that bountiful supplies are re-
quired for the canning of fruits, while
latest mail advices from New York un-
der date of August 29th reveal a firm
market for raws with a strong under-
tone, and the promise of greater ac-
tivity after the holidays.

CITY IS BEING
CLEARED OF RATS

All members of the Board of Health
were present at yesterday's meeting.
G. Olson, who claimed to be a car-
penter and asked to go to the settle-
ment as kokua for his wife, was de-
nied the desired permission, it being
represented that his services were not
required there.

The Board of Medical Examiners re-
commended G. G. de Faria for a phy-
sician's certificate and the report was
accepted.

Reports were read of inspectors for
the various districts the results of
which are contained in the report of
City Sanitary Officer Tracy. In this he
says:

"The inspector in charge of the wa-
terfront to prohibit fishing is having
no trouble with the large fishing com-
panies but the small offender who drops
a line over and fishes and runs is hard-
er to catch consequently keeps him
busy."

"The inspector who specializes on the
rat crusade is meeting with more or
less success owing to the poisoned rats
not dying anywhere near buildings and
being consequently hard to find. Whole
neighborhoods have been cleared of
rats."

The Hilo sanitary inspector reported
694 inspections for the month of August.

Health conditions in the Orient were
reported by Dr. Cofer as follows:

Yokohama to Aug. 26—Cholera, one
case, no deaths; Nagasaki to Aug. 29—
twenty-five cases of cholera, fifteen
deaths; Shanghai, cholera epidemic;
Kobe, five cases cholera, no deaths;
Hong Kong, cholera, twenty-two cases,
nineteen deaths; plague, twenty-eight
cases, sixteen deaths. Total deaths in
Japan from cholera June 1st to Aug.
18th, 1397; number of cases, 3224.

The baseball league held a meeting
last evening and heard a report of the
treasurer. This showed receipts of
\$3060. All the bills have not come in as
yet, but it is thought each of the five
clubs will get \$200 and the McKinley
Memorial Park will receive about \$1000.



Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating
factories of all kinds, public build-
ings, residences, etc.

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Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily
Laid.
These tiles are recommended by
leading architects, engineers and
builders of first class buildings.
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per, galvanized steel square plates.
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plication. MERCHANT & CO., Inc.,
Sole Manufacturers,
517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN EDITOR
WAS SHOT

**Well Known Men
Out for Marriott's
Blood.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Outraged
by an infamous publication assailing
the character of an estimable young wo-
man, Mr. Truxton Beale, accompanied
by Mr. Thomas H. Williams, president
of the California Jockey Club, went to
the residence of Frederick Marriott, the
publisher and proprietor of the San
Francisco "News Letter" and "Even-
ing Bulletin," to demand an apology
last evening. Blows followed the de-
mand and Marriott was shot three
times, inflicting wounds that are pain-
ful, but not considered dangerous.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Beale were ar-
rested later in the evening and released
on bail. Marriott was taken to a
private hospital for surgical treatment.
Following is the article complained of.
It refers to Miss Marie Oge, and
is a falsehood. Miss Oge not having
been at Tamalpais at the time referred
to and her sister having been insane for
three years:

"I heard a very pathetic story the
other day, involving the sister of a
pretty girl who, with her cousin, is
rather prominent in society. The girl
belongs to a good but not smart family
in San Rafael, and she has been identi-
fied with a gay set of young people
who spurn the conventions. A year or
so ago there was a party of these con-
genial spirits watching the moon rise
on Mount Tamalpais. They painted the
mountain in brightest vermillion while
they were there, and varying accounts
of their doings crept into the papers.
One of the dailies published a story to
the effect that they all imbibed too
freely, and while they were at their
jollity they had a game of tag around
the Tavern, and only in their nightgowns.
The tale was likely exaggerated, but
the names of all the party were given.
Afterwards the proceeds on the Marin
side of the bay were advanced to the
pretty society girl. This affected her
elder sister's health that she became an
invalid, and has since been in a san-
itarium. It is said there is no hope of
a cure."

Truxton Beale was a son-in-law of
James G. Blaine and was once United
States Minister to Persia. His wife
secured a divorce. "Tom" Williams is
a wealthy turf man.

BEALE'S STATEMENT.

Thomas H. Williams, accompanied by
Truxton Beale was seen at the Pacific
Union Club shortly after the shooting
of Frederick Marriott. When asked for
his version of the affair Mr. Beale
said:

"On last Saturday the 'News Letter'
published a most cruel, false and in-
famous attack upon a young lady
whose family are friends of mine. I
saw the young lady shortly after the
publication and she was utterly heart-
broken, and asked if there was not
manhood enough in California to de-
fend an innocent girl from such a false
and slanderous attack. I looked upon
her almost as a brother would, and
I felt it was my duty as a man and a
gentleman to protect her good name
from such an infamous slander. I tal-
ked the matter over with Mr. Thomas
H. Williams, who has but a very slight
acquaintance with the young lady, and
he agreed with me that such a cowardly
slander ought not to pass unnoticed.
You may judge of the vicious and cow-
ardly character of the article when I
say that it asserted that the young
lady's conduct had driven her sister
insane, when the fact is her sister had
been an inmate of the asylum at Liver-
more for more than three years.

"I made up my mind, and Mr. Wil-
liams agreed with me, that it was our
duty to see Marriott immediately and
expostulate with him. We went to his
house and saw him. We asked what
justification he had for such a false
libel. His answer was a sneer. What
followed was what any man would ex-
pect to follow. He was smashed in the
face. Like a coward he did not attempt
to defend himself man fashion, but
went for his pistol. Then he was shot.
There is nothing that we have to con-
ceal, there is nothing of which we are
ashamed.

"I give you my word as a gentleman
that the young lady was not at Mt.
Tamalpais at the time said nor has
she been there except on one occasion.
She is a pure girl, and this attempt to
wreck her life and character out of
a petty vengeance is beyond belief. I
do not know what may come of what
we have done and I do not care. I
would rather spend ten years in jail
feeling like a man than ten years out
of jail feeling like a cur who, know-
ing that such a libel of a young lady
ought to be avenged, did not attempt to
avenge it."

From Mrs. Marriott's story it appears
that Beale got out of the way when
the shooting began, Williams commit-
ting the murderous assault.
Marriott has three wounds but will
probably recover.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSEN-
TERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party
that intended making a long bicycle
trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Al-
bany, Bradford Co., Pa. U. S. A. "I
was taken suddenly with diarrhoea,
and was about to give up the trip, when
editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messen-
ger, suggested that I take a dose of
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-
rhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle
and took two doses, one before starting
and one on the route. I made the trip
successfully and never felt any ill ef-
fect. Again last summer I was almost
completely run down with an attack of
dysentery. I bought a bottle of this
same remedy and this time one dose
cured me." Sold by all dealers and
druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,
agents for Hawaii.

IN NEED
OF MONEY

**Island of Guam Has
Spent Revenue
Too Fast.**

H. H. Hiatt, a Nebraska man, who
has been in Guam for a year engaged
in opening up American schools, is a
passenger aboard the naval transport
Solace, which arrived from the Philip-
pines and Guam yesterday. People on
board the transport tell stories which
indicate that Guam is practically bank-
rupt. The schools have been closed be-
cause of lack of money, and when the
Solace left the island it was expected
that the courts would have to suspend
work for a similar cause within a few
weeks, and all public work would be
stopped.

Concerning the Guam schools Mr.
Hiatt has an interesting story to tell.
He went out to Guam, to establish
American schools about a year ago.
The schools, as are everything else in
Guam, are under the supervision of the
Navy Department. As no appropri-
ation has yet been made for Guam, and
as the one tried for in the naval supply
bill failed in Congress, the schools and
all other public departments have to
depend on the tax returns of the island
for their support. During the early
part of the past fiscal year Governor
Schroeder expected that Congress would
vote \$250,000 toward the upkeep of the
island, and regulated the spending of
the island funds accordingly. The ap-
propriation was thrown out by Con-
gress, and now the island is badly in
need. During the year the greater part
of the island's revenue was spent on a
new city hospital at Agaña, the outside
road from Agaña to the sea. Mr. Hiatt
does not blame Governor Schroeder for
the existing state of affairs, but blames
the United States government for not mak-
ing the quarter of a million appropriation.

Mr. Hiatt says that Congress failed to
make the school appropriation because
the items, including that for schools,
were in the navy supply bill and that
Congress made a clean sweep of this,
including the school appropriation.

The school property in Guam now
consists of a half a dozen buildings and
Mr. Hiatt says that four hundred and
fifty native children have been attend-
ing the American schools where they
show great aptitude for learning the
English language and seem eager to
learn the Chamorro dialect for Ameri-
can lingo. Mr. Hiatt did not know the
native language when he started his
work. He simply had to get small chil-
dren together, teach one by signs and
allow that one to gradually teach oth-
ers what American words meant until
all commenced to make good progress.
At first this work was very difficult, but
Mr. Hiatt says that later he got on very
well with the children. He was accom-
panied by his family and his wife and
daughter taught in the schools. In ad-
dition to his own family the other
teachers employed were three marines.
Mr. Hiatt considers that the govern-
ment will make a great mistake if it
permits the schools to be discontinued.
His own term has expired and he does
not expect to return to the island, but
would be pleased to see some one else
appointed to go out and continue the
work which he claims is very important
in connection with American interests
in Guam.

From others on the boat it was learned
that matters on Guam are not so sat-
isfactory as they might be. The islands
do not produce hardly anything that
can be exported and will bring any
money back to the people. A popula-
tion of 10,000 people live on the earn-
ings of their small farms and from the
money disbursed in various ways by
Uncle Sam. They are a happy-go-lucky
race and are fairly well contented with
American rule, but that cannot bring
back at once the prosperity that existed
on the plantations before the ty-
phoon of 1899 nearly swept the whole
place into the sea.

It is a part of the islanders' religion
not to sell any part of their lands, yet
they are a simple race, and a few Ameri-
cans have secured mortgages on these
small farms so that it is only a ques-
tion of time before the plantations will
be in American hands, although very
little capital from the United States
has been invested there up to this time.
The most serious objection that peo-
ple have to the present state of affairs
is that although American territory the
laws in force are the old ones made by
Spain. Some of these laws work great
hardships. The judge of the courts is
a naval ensign, who had no special law
education and certainly no education
at all as far as Spanish law is con-
cerned.

The Three Meal Habit.

The Argonaut recently contained an
article on "The Three-Meal Habit,"
which has been copied in a number of
our contemporaries. The Honolulu Ad-
vertiser, in commenting on this article,
remarks: "In the tropics the lighter
diet the better the health. The
leading doctors of Honolulu advocate
two meals a day as being enough for
anybody here, and not heavy meals at
that. Those who toil hardest in the
Hawaiian Islands eat little but rice,
while those who toil least eat three
meals a day, with meat at each meal.
Experience shows that this three-meal
habit makes business for the drug-
stores and doctors. The convicts in
Oahu prison, who get a fixed ration
just enough to keep them strong, and
no more, who work hard on the streets
and in the quarries—these convicts are
healthier than the same number of free
day-laborers or mechanics."

This last statement proves the case.
In all prisons there is a diet for men
in cells such in the yard, and men work-
ing hard in the open air. Those in the
cells, who lead about the same life as
the average clerk or accountant, get a
very light ration, but it is enough to
keep them in health. If they are fed
as much as the men who work outdoors
breaking stone, they invariably fall ill.
It is not remarkable that men in prison,
because overworked from overeating, are
kept in better health than men who are
free—Argonaut.

Thin Blood

This blood always makes trouble.
Your circulation is very poor, you
have cold hands and feet. Your
nerves are weak, you are despondent
and discouraged. Your stomach is
bad, you have indigestion and sick
headache. Your muscles are weak
and you can hardly drag about the
house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends
her photograph and says:
"My blood was so thin and my circulation
was so poor that my fingers were cold and
blue all the time. I lost all energy and was
almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon
restored vitality to my whole system. It
purified my blood and made it rich and
healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine
in the world for the blood."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla your bowels must be in good condi-
tion. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

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This is made of EXTRA
HEAVY MATERIAL, and
COATED FOUR TIMES.
These goods are a product of
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article manufactured.

Our stock is large and
the assortment complete, con-
sisting principally of sauce-
pans, stew pans, kettles, fry-
ing pans, baking pans, coffee
pots, tea pots, etc., etc.

We are sole distributing
agents for the Territory of Ha-
waii.

See the display in one of
our large windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED

Dealers in Crockery, Glass
and Housefurnishings.

Sole Agents for the Cele-
brated Detroit Jewel Stoves
and Gurney Refrigerators.

RUBBER
STAMPS

At the (Hawale) Office

COOPER TELLS OF OUR NEEDS

(Continued from Page 2)

is the basis of our currency and is used in all large payments."

Senator Mitchell: "Can you give an approximate estimate of all currency now here?"

Mr. Damon: "I should say between three and four millions here of United States gold."

Senator Mitchell: "What would you suggest as a remedy in way of legislation?"

Mr. Damon: "If Congress will pass the bill which has been proposed and partially passed it will furnish all the remedy that is needed. Only the urgency of our necessities makes us bring the matter before you now."

Mr. Haywood then brought up the point that John Wesley Gaines who had been here before Congress had stated that the bankers did not want the bill passed, and the suggestion was made that the bankers unite in a letter to the commission.

Senator Foster: "Is the National Bank a government depository?"

Mr. Damon: "It is not. The receipts are transmitted out of the country either in coin or drafts."

HUMPHREYS' SPEECH.

Immediately after luncheon recess A. S. Humphreys was given the floor, he announcing that he appeared as a citizen and a member of the bar. Beginning by making comments upon the statements of Secretary Cooper as to labor conditions, he read a record of appropriations for advancing agriculture and aiding immigration, the last showing a total of \$1,385,000 expended to bring Asiatics and Portuguese, which was, he said, a scheme to establish a system of contractual slavery.

He then read sections of the penal laws, affecting the laborers who endeavored "to emancipate themselves." He said that no effort was made to induce white immigration and that conditions were made such that no decent, self-respecting white man would take service.

He then read reports of the Secretary of the Board of Immigration showing conditions of cruel treatment of laborers in 1897.

He said that white people who sought service on plantations were subjected to the same conditions.

He said Japanese were rushed into the country after annexation and before organization to get a force of labor on hand.

He said the conditions in which Porto Rican arrived here were more wretched than that of the reconquered islands, and that they came under false promises.

He said 500 white mechanics had left because unable to compete with Orientals, who now control 60 per cent of the building trades.

He said there had been no effort to induce white Americans to come here in good faith, for the purpose of making a pretense that Orientals were necessary.

Asked if it was possible to Americanize the Territory without sacrificing industries, he said: "I think the Americanization is of more importance than the industries, and between the two I am prepared to sacrifice the industries."

He said that since annexation there had been watering of stocks for the purpose of selling them to mainland buyers.

He objected to the provision that citizens must be residents for three years before they could be members of the Senate.

He recommended that the qualifications to vote be made six months' residence and that any voter may hold office.

He asked that the age limit be removed from the qualification for governor, as well as the provision of citizenship, and the same as to judges.

He asked for appeal from the Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court.

He said three Circuit Judges were unnecessary and that the law under which the third was appointed was unconstitutional.

He said the purpose of section 80 of the organic act was to perpetuate Gov. Dole at the head of an oligarchy, through appointments, and that such choice should be left to the Legislature.

He attacked the appropriations as extravagant and said they were made on the estimate of Gov. Dole, the Legislature cutting and retrenching.

He said the attorney general had control of the police and the purpose was that plantation labor might be kept in subjection.

He said much else along the same lines.

BOYD TALKS OF LANDS.

E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, continued his testimony, saying that the total of the lands of agricultural classification was 1,272,000 acres, of which much had been homesteaded. He requested the commission to visit the land and was told that if the trip was taken he would be expected to accompany the party.

Speaking of the leases he said that there were many leases made by the commissioner of the crown lands which were now falling in and that in every instance these lands were divided and people induced to take them up when possible. He said that on Hawaii there were more than 600 homesteads, of which two-thirds were pure farmers, the people being self-supporting. He said that the agricultural possibilities were not fully demonstrated and any application of the United States laws would mean the taking of lands which were unknown quantities. He said the former commission had reported that the United States laws were not applicable and had recommended no others to take their place. He said grazing lands had been leased for periods longer than five years. He said he had leased a mountain side for a water right to Baldwin, but that there were no lands on the plains upon which this water would be of value, but that it must be carried around the mountains to the lands irrigated.

As to corporations taking more than 1000 acres of land, through having leases from private parties transferred, he said there had been no instances of such action here.

Humphreys observed that they were all good corporations here, and Boyd rejoined that they were the life of the Territory and should have every advantage possible.

He said the crown lands on Punch-bowl were held under lease by the Kapuni estate and were subject to the Portuguese residents. He said he believed in the system of the government holding the lands and deriving revenue from them, as being most applicable to the local conditions.

BUSINESS MEN AND COMMISSION

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday morning, President Irwin reported that a committee representing the Chamber, Merchants' Association and Banks had called upon the Senatorial Commission on Tuesday and rendered entertainment in the form of excursions. The answer was made that Captain Whiting, U. S. N., had invited the members to go to Pearl Harbor, and that as they were going to Hawaii next week, nothing could be done until after their return. Mr. Irwin announced in addition that the commission had arranged to hear the Chamber of Commerce, Planters' Association and Merchants' Association tomorrow morning commencing at 9:30 o'clock. He offered the suggestion that the various organizations have their spokesmen ready on that occasion. Mr. Carter suggested that the joint committee elect a spokesman rather than leave it to the members.

Mr. Carter thought that one of the most important matters to be brought before the Commission was the fire claims, and he thought a special day should be set apart for a full presentation of the subject. He moved that a committee be appointed, which carried. Mr. Schaefer spoke enthusiastically of the tone of the memorial presented to the commission by the Builders and Traders' Association.

A letter from Theo. Davies & Co. regarding the excessive storage of kerosene oil and other inflammables in the city brought about considerable discussion, the point being taken that the law was somewhat evasive on the subject. The secretary was directed by the Chamber to ask the high sheriff to enforce the law.

D. P. R. Isenberg called attention to very forcible language in the statements made by Judge Humphreys before the Senatorial Commission on Tuesday, calling particular attention to Humphreys' statement that he wanted to "Americanize the country by sacrificing its chief industry." Mr. Isenberg thought that the community was being Americanized as well as anyone knew how, and he spoke forcibly in favor of a committee from the Chamber appearing before the Commission and refuting the judge's statements on this and other subjects. Mr. Schaefer strongly endorsed Mr. Isenberg's remarks and hoped that they would be given the publicity they deserved to show the sentiment of the Chamber.

George B. Carter spoke in favor of the Chamber of Commerce passing a resolution denouncing Judge Humphreys. President Irwin suggested that the Chamber do not take up the matter in that manner, as it would indicate that it placed too much importance on an individual's statements. Mr. Isenberg again took the floor to state that Judge Humphreys had made himself somewhat prominent in the community and his injurious statements ought not to be ignored, especially by such a body as the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Campbell thought the chair was correct as to too much importance being attached to Humphreys' remarks. Bruce Cartwright thought that the expression of the Chamber as a whole would have greater weight than individual replies. The motion was finally withdrawn. The matter is left in the hands of the committee for action.

President J. A. Kennedy will in future represent the Inter-Island S. S. Co. in the Chamber.

Ship E. M. Phelps to Sail.

The ship E. M. Phelps, Captain Graham, will take in 1000 tons of stone ball and sail to Tal Tal, Chile, to load nitrates. The vessel will probably leave Honolulu on Tuesday.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Logosote, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

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L. K. Keiki et al.—V. Ka-lo D

Kahikina—Solomona Hale D

Ahana—Koon Chong D

Kaukanha—P. Kaahue D

H. N. Landford—M. K. McLean D

Mrs. Mailhu—D. Kawelu D

Mrs. M. Olesen—T. Awana D

J. F. Ferreira—M. da C. Galante D

Kalalawa—W. M. Kalalawa D

Alex. Young—Alex. Young Bldg. Co. D

G. W. A. Hapai—H. C. Hapai D

S. Keanahe & wf—W. L. Wilcox D

Ben Haaboo—John Keahipaka D

September 9th—

P. Kalaino—D. Kawanakoa et al. D

Lahapa—Akina et al. D

Wm. Kaeli—P. Cockett D

J. K. Moenaloa—E. K. Moenaloa, E. K. Moenaloa—Kohala Land Co., Ltd. D

M. Kapu & hb—Wm. Smith D

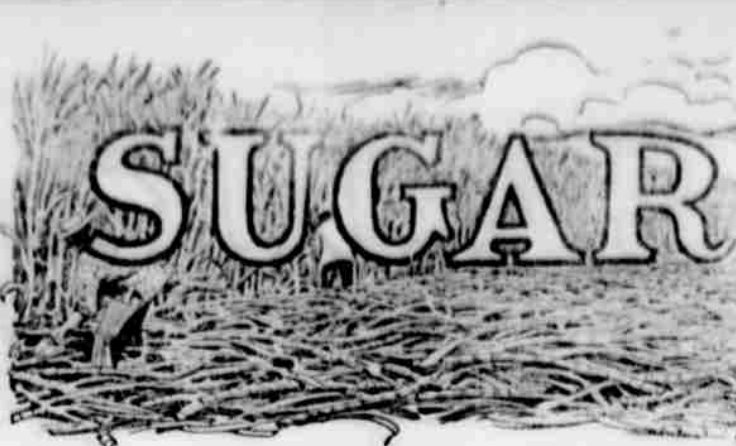
R. T. Rickard et al.—J. & E. Payne D

V. S. Bufandeau—E. S. Cunha D

Aug. 30—Wm C. Achi & wf to J. C. Grillo, D, lots 10 & 12, blk H, Kapilani tract, Honolulu, Oahu, con \$100.

Sept. 2—E. C. Hobron & wf to W. W. Needham, D, lot 20 blk 45, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu, Oahu, con \$50.

Wm C. Achi & wf to P. H. Bortfeld, D, lot 5 blk 3 Kapilani tract, Honolulu, Oahu, con \$100.



Welch & Company writing from San Francisco to their local correspondents, Castle & Cooke, with reference to the sugar market, under date of August 30th, say in brief:

Centrifugals—There has been no change in the price since our last advice; and there is very little of interest to report concerning the market, other than that holders are not disposed to yield anything. On the other hand, the market being quite well supplied and with sufficient supplies in sight for the near future, buyers are not very anxious. But two sales have been reported since our last, viz: Aug. 26th, 500 tons spot 33c; Aug. 28th, 200 tons to arrive 33c.

Granulated—There is no change in price.

Beets—Have fluctuated but a little, closing at slightly reduced prices.

A. S. R. Co.'s Stock—We give you below the closing quotations day by day:

August 30rd, \$132.75; 25th, \$133.50; 21st, \$132.50; 17th, \$132.50; 13th, \$132.50; 9th, \$132.50; 5th, \$132.50.

FROM WILLETT & GRAY.

The Week—Raws declined 1-32c. to 1-16c. Granulated unchanged. Net cash quotations this date are: Muscovados, 2-75c; Centrifugals, 2-37c; Granulated, 4-40c. Receipts, 34,375 tons. Meltings, 45,000 tons. Total stock in Four Ports, 137,515 tons, against 148,139 tons last week, and 150,615 tons last year. Beet Sugar quotations, f. o. b. Hamburg, 6s. 2 1/2d. per cwt. for 88 deg. analysis, equal to 3-54c. for 96 deg. test Centrifugals at New York. First marks German Granulated f. o. b. Hamburg, 7s. 8 1/2d., equal to 4-14c. New York, duty paid.

Estimated exports to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 45,000 tons; Java, 240,000 tons; Hawaii, 45,000 tons; Europe, 3,000 tons; Peru, &c., 10,000 tons; total 343,000 tons, against 335,000 tons last year.

Spot Foreign Granulated—The demand is light and the supply moderate. Fine Austrian, 4-40c. asked. For import Dutch Granulated, prompt shipment, 8s. 4 1/2d. c. and f. Fine Austrian Granulated for prompt shipment, 8s. 10 1/2d. c. and f.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together, 282,515 tons, against 426,139 tons last week and 278,080 tons last year, an increase of 104,435 tons over last year.

Statistics by Special Cables—Cuba.—The six principal ports: Receipts, 3,000 tons; Exports, 35,000 tons; Stock, 245,000 tons, against 27,464 tons last year. 2 Central grinding, against 1 last year.

Europe—Stock in Europe, 1,624,000 tons against 715,101 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 2,066,515 tons against 993,181 tons last year, an increase of 1,073,334 tons, against an excess of 1,067,399 tons last week, and an excess of 556,682 tons January 1, 1902.

Hamburg—2,000 tons refined sugar shipped to America, 1,900 tons freight engagements.

Raws—The week under review opened with a rather easier tone on sales at 3 1/2c. for 96 deg. test Centrifugals, 2 1/2c. for 88 deg. test Muscovados and 2 1/2c. for 88 deg. test Molasses sugars, showing a decline of 1-32c. to 1-16c. This reaction was due to the indifference of refiners who have large supplies on hand and afford, and to the reluctance on the part of holders to risk the expense of storing their sugars. There is no probability, however, of any great quantity being put on the market and pressed for sale in the immediate future and, notwithstanding large arrivals are expected during the next few weeks, the indications are that such unsold sugars may come in can be readily placed on basis of 3 1/2c. for 96 deg. test. Holders of sugar in Cuba are not offering freely, as they hope to do better than the last price obtained, which was about 1-9-16c. c. and f. basis 94 deg. test. A steamer cargo of Javas, for August, has lately sold at 8s. c. and f. equal to 3-47c. duty paid for 96 deg. test. This cargo will be due to arrive in October. Sellers are now asking 8s. 1 1/2d. c. and f. for August-September shipment. A large part of the Java crop will be shipped, unsold, in sailing vessels for which charters have been made to the extent of 120,000 tons. These sailers should arrive in February, March and April next year, when they will compete with the next Cuba crop.

The European market ruled quiet and steady during the greater part of the week, but closed firmer at an advance of 1/4d. per cwt. The improvement there is due partly to the exceptionally cool and rainy weather experienced in the principal sugar beet districts of Central Europe, where a spell of dry, warm and sunny weather is needed, as recent tests show that the crop has fallen off in weight and saccharine compared with the crops of the last few years.

Best contracts for day delivery are offered today at 7s. f. o. b. Hamburg.

A month ago we stated that the Cuba crop was likely to give an output of considerably over 800,000 tons. The visible production now amounts to 816,000 tons with two central grinding and, allowing for receipts for the remainder of the season, on the same basis as that of last year, the total crop of the island will probably reach 840,000 tons.

The exports from Cuba for the week are large, amounting to 35,000 tons.

Receipts at United States Four Ports are not very heavy this week, being 34,375 tons, or say, 11,000 tons less than requirements for moltings, but there is so much sugar from Cuba, Hawaii and Java, near by, that the arrivals next week may reach 60,000 tons. Under such conditions we cannot expect any immediate improvement in prices, but

the indications are that they will remain steady.

Refined—The demand has been moderate throughout the week, while list prices have remained unchanged, with Arbuckle 10 points lower than others on soft grades. American and Howell allowed a concession of 5 to 10 points on such grades of softs as were not oversold, from time to time, but all refiners have been firm on granulated and other hard and the indications are that prices will be maintained for the immediate future. There is a little delay in shipments, of certain grades, therefore, buyers should not let their stocks run too low. Refiners will book orders to thirty days delay, if required, and give guarantee to arrival.

The distribution is good from the many distributing points where refiners have sugars on consignment. The demand should be good throughout the next four or six weeks, as there is bound to be a very large actual consumption during that period, especially for canning purposes. We are publishing reliable reports from our correspondents in various parts of the country in response to our special enquiry, and these show that in most of the territory the fruit crops are much larger than last year while the local stocks of sugars are very light. The refiners are thus insured a busy season.

Cuba—Press reports from Havana state that it is unlikely any attempt will be made at present to float the proposed loan of \$5,000,000 as the movement is not supported by President Palma and his Cabinet. In an interview yesterday, President Palma is reported as saying:

"I am opposed to trying to float a large loan until the Administration can establish the fact that it can run the Government economically and end up its first year's experience with a plus."

I appreciate the fact that we have not established any credit, and that we cannot expect to borrow money advantageously now. The budget has not yet been made up, and until this is done it would be folly to go on the market for a large loan. I would advise, for the present, a loan of \$1,000,000, to be distributed among the cane growers of the island; this would stimulate industry and put money in circulation among a class in this country whose sad condition, I fear, is not realized in the United States."

Porto Rico Crop—Ponce, P. R., Aug. 12th, 1902.—"According to our calculations the sugar crop of 1901-1902 will not exceed in production 85,000 tons, taken in all. The steamer 'San Juan' loaded here a couple of days ago 9,000 bags of Centrifugal sugar which were sold and shipped direct to New Orleans. We understand that the price paid therefor was 3-1-16c. c. l. f. We now calculate that after this shipment there will come forward in our island from 17,000 to 18,000 tons more, which will complete the balance of our crop, and then the above mentioned quantity of 85,000 tons will be reached. The prospects for the coming crop remain bright, although the drought is making itself felt as regards the canes, which need some showers, but as the rainy season makes its appearance about the middle or end of this month, there is no danger of the said canes suffering to any extent. As all over the island the planting of sugar canes has increased, we have no doubt that the next crop will go beyond 100,000 tons. Our sugar market has been influenced by low quotations from your side and last sales were made at the rate of 3 1/2c. cost and freight."

GLASGOW, AUG. 30.—Twenty-three persons were seriously injured today by a collision between two passenger trains. One of the trains was standing at the station and the other crashed into it, telescoping two carriages. Most of the injured persons sustained fractures of the limbs.

SUGAR

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SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived

